The New-York Times.

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THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

Continuation of Testimony Before Judge Ogden—Miss Blount and her Mother both on the Stand—The Girl Tells the Whole Story—Mrs. Blount at the Bottom of the Whole Affair—Huncke Suddenly Taken Sick—Proceedings to be Continued This Morning.

The testimony in this case was continued before Judge Ogden, at Bergen, yesterday morning, according to adjournment. The announcement that Miss Blount was to be put upon the stand drew a large number of spectators, among whom were a good sprinkling of ladies. Miss Blount arrived in Court about 10½ o'clock, accompanied by her father and Mrs. Burr, from Jersey City. The young lady was dressed in a dark-blue barege, with a mantilla of similar material, both trimmed with pink ribbon; a straw hat and green veil. She is of medium height, full form, dark hair, (combed back from her forehead,) thin features and blue eyes. She was very pale, and looked as though she had recently recovered from a fit of sickness. Her manner is frank, somewhat girlish, and unsophisticated. She gave her testimony with great promptness, and without apparent embarrassment.

The parties were represented by the same counsel as on the day previous. Before proceeding with the testimony, the Judge said he wished to correct a misapprehension, which he perceived by the reports in some of the newspapers to obtain, that this was a proceeding before the Circuit Court of New-Jersey. It was only a Chamber proceeding before him as a Justice of the Court, and might as well be heard at his private house, except that the Court House was more convenient, and he wished to afford an opportunity to counsel who might have Chamber business to transact to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the unexpected detention of the Court in this investigation.

Miss Blount was then put upon the stand and testified as follows:

Miss Emily J. Blount, sworn—(Examined by Mr. Ransom.)—Q.—Where were you on the night of the 6th of July instant? A.—I was at the Napoleon Hotel in Hoboken.

Q.—When did you leave there? A.—On Monday night, the 5th of July, after twelve o'clock.

Q.—About what time of the night? A.—Between two and three o'clock.

Q.—Who left with you? A.—Mr. Mulford, the lawyer.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—We walked around about two squares or more where we met a carriage.

Q.—When was the arrangement made for you to leave the hotel? A.—The night before, Monday night.

Q.—What time? A.—I suppose about eight o'clock was the first I heard of it.

Q.—Did you know where you were to be taken? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Who made the arrangement? A.—The first I knew of it the Duke de Callabritto told Capt. de Riviere in French, saying that Mr. Mulford sent him.

Q.—Do you understand French? A.—I do; Capt. de Riviere told my mother of the arrangement in English; he told her that they would take me to a place about 100 miles in the country, where I would be safe.

Q.—Who else took part in the arrangement? A.—No one that I know of.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Mulford that night and where? A.—He came to the door of Mrs. Huncke's room; my mother, myself and Capt. de Riviere were in the room.

Q.—Was that the time you left to go to the carriage? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who did you find at the carriage? A.—Mr. Huncke and Mr. Davis; Mr. Huncke was on the box.

Q.—Did you know Davis? A.—He was called Davis; I knew such a man was bar keeper of the hotel; had not seen him before.

Q.—Where did they drive to? A.—They went towards Newark, they stopped on the road to get a drink, but could not get any one up, and they then went on through Newark to Elizabethtown.

Q.—Had you any conversation on the way with Mr. Huncke and Mr. Davis? A.—I had a long conversation with Mr. Davis.

Q.—Did he know you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he call you by name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about your concealment? A.—He said he wanted to take me to his wife's house before; that they wouldn't suspect me of being there; but that Mr. Mulford said his plan was a great deal better; Mr. Mulford did not say anything then; he did say what his plan was; I knew it already, but did not know where I was to go.

To the Court—Davis said my father or Dr. Dewees came to him and said they would give him $500 to tell them where I was; he said he told them that he made his living by keeping bar, and not by being a spy; he said my father wished to stay at the Napoleon Hotel Sunday night, but he told him there was no room; that afterwards Mr. Huncke came in and gave father a room with Mr. Deming.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mr. Huncke? A.—A little.

Q.—What was it? A.—He asked me about my mother's wealth and plantation while we were at the hotel at Elizabethtown.

To the Court—He knew who I was before we started; I had seen him frequently at his hotel.

Q.—When you met the carriage at Hoboken did any one tell Huncke where to drive? A.—Some one said "Drive to Newark," I don't recollect who, but think it was Mr. Mulford; we took breakfast at Elizabethtown; Mr. Huncke told me on the way that I must not breathe a word about who took me there; Mr. Huncke and Mr. Davis went back to Hoboken; Mr. Mulford and I waited and took the cars for Philadelphia; we went about five miles in the cars to a place that I don't know the name of, (Rahway,) where we stopped; we changed cars frequently on the way to Philadelphia, as Mr. Mulford said to escape detection; we got through tickets to Philadelphia, but at Burlington we got out on the wrong side of the cars, and were left behind, and had to take the steamboat *Edwin Forrest* to Philadelphia, after waiting two or three hours at Burlington.

Q.—Where did you go on your arrival at Philadelphia? A.—We left the boat separately, in order that we might not be seen together; we walked alone in the street, he in front, until we got to a restaurant, where we went in and dined, and then went down to the dock and took the ferry-boat for Gloucester; we arrived at Gloucester before dark—I should think about four or five o'clock; after arriving at Gloucester we went to Mr. Mulford's brother's, Dr. Mulford; Mr. Mulford introduced me to his brother, but did not say anything about me in my presence; he told the family I was a client of his, and wanted to be retired and quiet for a few days; he said he would tell his brother the whole affair, but I did not hear it.

Q.—Did the newspapers come into the family while you were there? A.—No, Sir; he got the papers for me, though, nearly every day I was there; he is the Postmaster of the place.

Q.—Did Dr. Mulford talk to you about the proceedings going on here? A.—Yes, sir, he told me he wrote to his brother about it.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Until the Sunday night following.

Q.—Where did you then go to, and why? A.—Well, Dr. Mulford woke me up in the night, about one o'clock, and told me he wanted me to get ready to leave; I immediately dressed myself and came down stairs.

Q.—What took place down stairs? A.—I came down stairs and found Captain de Riviere; I saw him for a short time, five minutes, perhaps, or a little longer; he said they were going to take me away; that he saw a young man on the train at New-Brunswick, who he thought was coming after me; he did not know where they were going to take me; Dr. Mulford told me that he and Captain de Riviere had arranged it before he woke me up; I went up stairs again, and when I came down Captain de Riviere had gone; in a short time Dr. Mulford came with a carriage, that he had obtained of a friend, and took me to a farmer's house, by the name of Large, a brother-in-law of the Doctor; the Doctor said I had better go, for they might find me at his house, and he did not want his name connected with the affair at all; he said I would be comfortable at Mr. Large's.

Q.—What name did he introduce you by? A.—Mary Loud.

Q.—Was that by previous arrangement with you? A.—No, sir, there had been no conversation with me about using a fictitious name; I had heard him say at his house that it would have been a great deal better if I had gone by a fictitious name at his house.

To the Court—Dr. Mulford knew that my father was trying to recover me; he did not acquaint Mr. Large's family with my true name; I was at Mr. Large's till the Thursday following about twelve o'clock; Mr. Large told me while I was there to say that I came from Philadelphia, and not to talk much about it, and they would not suspect me; I was sick most of the time I was there, confined to my bed a good deal; the last day I did not get up at all.

Q.—How did you get away from there? A.—I told Mr. Large I was very sick, and I thought I had better go back to my father; he said at first he was busy with his crops, and it would be inconvenient for him to leave—that I had better go back to Dr. Mulford's; I told him if he would take me back my father would pay him for his time; he then consented to take me as far as the cars; he did not know until we got into the carriage to go who I was; I told him before I left I was not what I was represented to be; I told him my father was in New-York; after we got on the road I told him who I was; he took me first to Gloucester, where we missed the train; we stayed there a short time and then went to Camden, where we stayed till five o'clock, and then went to Kensington; Mr. Large insisted that I should stay at Camden until morning; he thought I had better see Dr. Mulford before I left; at Kensington I told one of the officers of the railroad who I was, and that I wanted to go to my father; he said he would see me through; in about half an hour Dr. Mulford came with another gentleman and tried to persuade me to return; the other gentleman was an aged gentleman—a doctor, I don't know his name.

To the Judge—I had no money when I left Mr. Large; I borrowed $3 of him.

Q.—What did Dr. Mulford say, to induce you to go back? A.—He said it would be better to go back; that they had made arrangements in Court to settle the affair, and then it would appear that his brother Philip brought me back; I think he said he had received a letter from his brother; he said Captain de Riviere would be very much distressed, and I had better go and see him, and hear what he said about it; he told me the Captain was very near Gloucester, and if I would go back I could see him in a very few minutes; I declined to go back; I told him I had put myself in charge of the conductor; he then said he would come on with me; on the way he tried to persuade me to go first to Hoboken and see my mother; I declined positively everything he proposed; he then proposed that I should go to some private house in New-York, and wait till my mother and Philip Mulford came over to see me; I refused; he then said he would go with me to Dr. Dewees'.

Q.—Did he take a carriage when you arrived at New-York? A.—I got the carriage myself; I told the driver where to go; when we got there Dr. Mulford got out, took my carpet-bag out, and then left—leaving me upon the sidewalk with the driver; the driver stayed till I got into the house; I rang the bell several times before any one came to the door.

Q.—When you left Hoboken did they say why so many went? A.—The night before, Captain de Riviere said it would be better to have several to protect me; I do not know whether they had arms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deming—What induced you to return to your father? A.—I had determined to from the beginning.

Q.—You left by your own consent, did you not? A.—I was not consulted.

Q.—Your mother was consulted, was she not? A.—Yes, Sir; I went at her request.

Judge Ogden—What was your object in leaving your father's house? A.—Why, mother wanted me to marry Capt. de Riviere.

Q.—You had suffered no ill treatment from your father, had you? A.—No, Sir, (with emphasis.)

Mr. Whiting—Under what pretence did your mother get you from Dr. Dewees', in Broadway? A.—She told me they were going out to get some cherries; when we got into the street we met an Italian in a carriage, and we got in and went to a house in Crosby-street, and afterwards to Hoboken.

[At the close of Miss Blount's testimony the Court took a short recess. On resuming the Bench, the Judge asked if there was anything further.]

Mr. Whiting said they rested their case here. The Court inquired if Mr Huncke was present, and was informed that he was not.

The Judge said, as the case stood, there was enough evidence before him to show that Mr. Huncke had been guilty of contempt. When contempt was committed in presence of the Court, he could be at once required to show cause why an attachment should not issue; but when it was committed out of Court, then a rule should be made for the same purpose. The best way, before passing on this matter, would be to give Mr. Huncke time to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him. In this case, however, there was no necessity for a rule, as Mr. Huncke was in Court while the testimony was being taken. His Honor should, therefore, order him at once to come up, that he might have an opportunity to exculpate himself before he should be condemned.

Mr. Deming stated that he had just been informed that Mr. Huncke was sick, and would probably be unable to attend to day. He could not account for the absence of Mrs. Blount, and could not show cause today; and he assured his Honor that he was as heartily tired of the case as his Honor was.

The Court—Send for him.

Mr. Deming—Let Mr. Davis go for him.

Judge Whiting—Oh, no, don't send Mr. Davis. He was sick yesterday, Huncke is sick to-day, and if Mr. Davis goes for him he'll get sick on the road. [Laughter.] A constable, armed with a little authority, may bring him here, your Honor.

Mr. Deming—Perhaps a revolver would do.

Mr. Whiting—Oh! no; they are only used about the hotels with your people; we don't use them.

Mr. Deming—I have seen you about there frequently.

An officer of the Court was sent after Mr. Huncke, and meantime the Court took a recess for one hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, the Judge stated, that the officer had seen Huncke, and he was sick abed.

Mr. Deming said, in confirmation of the statement of the officer, he had received the following note from Mr. Huncke's physician:

I hereby certify that I have visited John Huncke this morning, and found him sick in his bed, complaining of great pain in his bowels, caused by partial strangulation of intestines. (rupture.) I advised him to remain in bed, and if his case is as he represented it, I think it unsafe for him to leave just now. L. W. ELDER, M. D.

HOBOKEN, July 20, 1858.

Mr. Whiting thought the certificate was defective in not stating facts more definitely. If Huncke was sick the doctor ought to know it, but by his saying "if his case is as he represents it," he thought the doctor betrayed his want of confidence in Huncke's statement—and certainly the Court had no reason from past experience to put any confidence whatever in Huncke's statements.

Considerable discussion ensued upon this point, which was at length settled by the Judge deciding that from his knowledge of Dr. Elder, he was satisfied he would not have given such a certificate if there had not been good grounds for it. He should therefore excuse Huncke's non-attendance under the circumstances, but should expect him to appear to-morrow.

Mr. Deming then proposed that they should go on with the testimony of Mrs. Blount.

Mr. Whiting said the question of the examination of that lady presented some very serious difficulties, which he proceeded to argue at great length. The objections were, 1st, that she being the wife of Col. Blount was not a competent witness in this case; and 2d, that the evidences of her insanity, derived from her course of conduct in this matter, were so great that she was not a proper person to be put upon the witness stand.

Mr. Deming replied, eulogizing Mrs. B. as a lady of uncommon attainments and intelligence, so much so that her society was sought after by the most intelligent and scientific gentlemen of Mobile, where her hospitable mansion was the resort of the most learned of his own and other professions. As to her insanity the idea was an absurdity. She might in connection with this affair have been guilty of indiscretion, but that was the most that could be said.

The Court decided that the objection to the competency of Mrs. Blount as a witness on the ground of her being the wife of Col. Blount could not be sustained, as this was not an action brought by Col. Blount, although it was on his relation. It was an action on behalf of the Court, whose authority had been contemned by the return of Mr. Huncke. With reference to the objection of insanity it was a more serious one; but although the Court had been at a loss to account for the lady's course in this matter on the supposition that she was in her right mind, yet it did not feel at liberty to exclude her testimony on that ground without a previous examination by competent physicians, who should certify to her unsoundness of mind.

Mr. Whiting offered to admit all that the opposite counsel could expect to prove from her with reference to this case; but, meanwhile, Mr. Deming had brought the lady out of the Judge's private room, and had already placed her on the stand. After being sworn, she testified as follows:

MRS. BLOUNT'S TESTIMONY.

(Examined by Mr. Deming.) I am the wife of Colonel Blount; reside in Mobile, Ala.; am now stopping at Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken; have been there since two weeks last Friday; I came there with my daughter, not with Captain de Riviere; my daughter left there on the morning of the 6th of July; I was not aware that Mr. Huncke had any connection with this matter, for I did not know him; I don't know who did make the arrangement about my daughter leaving; I was in a different room; I was afterwards made acquainted with it and approved of it before Emily left; don't remember who acquainted me with the arrangement; think Captain de Riviere had something to do with it; there were several persons in the room; the plan was that my daughter would be taken to a place of safety, where she would escape the persecutions of her father; I wished her to be taken away; her father pursued her, and Dr. Dewees and the Policemen; at Dr. Dewees' she had not her liberty—not only her, but myself also; I was unwilling to submit to that persecution; I was restrained by Mr. Blount's orders, I understand; the Policemen pursued us at Hoboken by Mr. Blount's orders; my daughter understood the plan for taking her away; she assented to it most readily; we told her we had made an arrangement to take her to a place of safety; she said she was ready at any moment; she was extremely anxious to go; she begged to go, so as to get away from her persecutors—her father and the police; the plan was carried out by my consent, advice and request; I never spoke to Mr. Huncke about the plan; I am certain of it; I did not know him at that time; I was in this court on Thursday last.

Q.—Did you take part in any compromise at that time? A.—I certainly did.

Mr. Whiting—I object to this testimony.

Mr. Deming wished to show that an arrangement was then made which was to end all these proceedings—that Mr. Huncke did what he could to further this settlement, and it was therefore unfair he should now be prosecuted in this way.

Mr. Whiting said there could be no compromise between husband and wife. It was the duty of the wife to submit her daughter to the custody of her husband, and she had failed, both in the eye of God as well as in the eye of the law, to perform her conjugal duties in the course she had pursued. If she had been ill-treated by her husband, she ought to have gone to her friends instead of among strangers, and if necessary she could appeal to the law for protection, but there was no excuse for her in the way she had acted. As husband and wife they had a right to compromise their personal difficulties, but they had no right to compromise an offence against the law.

The object of this proceeding was to convict Huncke of contempt of Court in his return to this writ. What had the interview between Colonel Blount and his wife to do with this? That interview was a matter entirely between themselves. He submitted that the evidence was entirely irrelevant, and therefore incompetent. As to compromises about which the gentleman talked, he repudiated entirely the idea that they had made any compromise by which the criminal proceedings against Huncke for contempt were to be discontinued.

The Court decided that evidence relative to the alleged compromise was inadmissible. This was a proceeding between Mr. Huncke and the Court, and as he several times before stated, no compromises between Mr. and Mrs. Blount, or between counsel, would be allowed to interfere with the regular proceedings before the Court. It had been said by counsel that this was a prosecution. The Court wished to state distinctly that this was a proceeding in vindication of the honor and dignity of the Court, and the Court would take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Deming said he had no further questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Whiting said they should decline any cross-examination of the lady, and Mrs. Blount left the stand.

The Court inquired if there were any more witnesses. Mr. Deming said No, whereupon the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, at which time Mr. Huncke's counsel agreed that he would be forthcoming.

Mrs. Blount's Pranks when she was a Young Lady.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Miss Blount is a "chip of the old block." Her mother, Mrs. Emily J. Blount, *née* James, was in girlhood sent from Alabama to a seminary at New-Haven, then under the care of Prof. E. A. Andrews. There she was a wild dare-devil, the leader of all mischievous or romantic intrigues; smuggling cards' liquor and billets into the seminary; exchanging notes for herself or others, even under the nose of the accompanying duenna, with lovers whom she met when permitted to go out. Many wild pranks of hers in New-Haven were the talk of all the city. A lady, resident of Cleveland, might narrate from her recollection the "adventures of Em. James at boarding-school," enough to make quite a *brochure* of yellow-covered literature; how the heroine, under the inspiration of punch, once stood upon a pedestal in broad day, as a living statue duly placed and draped, in front of a confectionery on Church street—how they kept Christmas holiday in their chambers upon a profusion of egg nog, the materials for which were smuggled into the seminary, and mixed into potent nog by Miss J.,——how once on a Winter's day, when sleighing was lively, she, with two or three companions, marched down the middle of Chapel-street to Wooster-square, where the seminary was located, shouting and singing in Bacchante style, compelling the sleighs to turn out right and left and give them way—how tropical fruits, innocently bought by the "daughter of the South," were often found to be of something more than tropical richness of pulp and flavor, yielding ardent epistles from ardent young men. &c. To one so defiant alike of authority, propriety and vigilant restraint, the end could only be expulsion, and she was expelled. Until her mother should arrive from the South to take charge of her. she was placed in the family of a highly respectable gentleman of New-Haven.

To the affliction, one knows not of how many sighing young gentlemen in the pin-feather stage of existence, her mother removed her to Alabama. One, now the grave and staid head of a family in New-England, was almost in a frenzy of grief at the inevitable separation, as perhaps were half a dozen others who, like him, had exchanged with the enchantress vows of eternal affection and fidelity.

Soon after her return to Alabama, Blount, the present husband, met her and was captivated. Miss J. was taken to her maternal home in Clark or Monroe County, Ala., where, for some reason, Blount's visits were forbidden. His ambition, however, as might be expected in such cases, proved but an airy obstacle to interviews. To prevent these the young lady was finally placed in a nunnery near Mobile, in the strictest restraint and surveillance of the saintly sisterhood. Hence, in a short time she escaped, eloped, and was married to Blount.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

General Johnston in Salt Lake City—The Mormons Invited to Return, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 20.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, of the 17th instant, says the Salt Lake mail has arrived, with dates to the 26th ult.

General Johnston entered Salt Lake City on the 26th ult.

Captain Marcy was with the head-quarters in the city.

The Mormons had been invited to return and take possession of their deserted homes.

Provo was still the rallying point of the Mormons.

The express, with orders from the War Department for General Harney, was only six miles in his rear.

Grass was plenty on the route, and the Indians were peaceable.

Our Leavenworth dispatches of the 19th inst., per United States Express to Booneville, say that private dispatches from Washington state that new military posts are to be created at Big Timbers and the Cheyenne Pass.

Adjournment of the National Convention of the Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta reassembled this morning.

The Chairman of the Business Committee offered a report, which was adopted, for the formation of a Consistory, consisting of two delegates from each lodge represented.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Consistory subsequently met and elected Dr. A. S. Jones, of New-York, Chairman.

On motion, it was resolved that this Select Body be hailed as the Supreme Grand Council of the Sons of Malta, of the United States, Cuba and Mexico, to act in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe.

The following officers were then elected:

Supreme Grand Commander—Howell Henry.

Vice Grand Commander—Curtis Gould, of Massachusetts.

Grand Chancellor—Daniel W. Boss, of Illinois.

Grand Secretary—H. L. Peterson, of Pennsylvania.

Grand Treasurer—James T. Fisher, of Ohio.

Grand Conductor—George W. Dilks, of New-York.

After the appointment of various Committees, the Supreme Grand Council adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, until the second Monday in October, to meet in New-York City.

The visiting members from Havana, France, England and Germany were then admitted to the floor, and appeared greatly interested in the proceedings.

A universal convention of all the lodges in the world is spoken of, and will probably take place in 1859.

Fire at Port Elizabeth.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 20.

A letter from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, May 17, has been received in this city, stating that a great fire occurred at that port on the previous night. All the finest warehouses there were destroyed, and the amount of loss is estimated at £119,000.

Southern Ocean Mail Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 19.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. Murray, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 20.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, July 20.

A strong force is repairing the canal-break, and if no unfavorable accident occurs boats will pass on Wednesday evening.

Death of Col. Durn.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 20.

Mobile papers received here say that Col. Durn, recently appointed Consul to Havana, died at his residence in Mississippi, on the 13th inst.

Homeward Trip of the North Star—The News Parcel of the Associated Press.

The *North Star* reports having experienced a heavy westerly wind, which continued two days after she left Southampton, with a head-beat sea. But for this she would have made the run inside of twelve days. She brings over 600 tons of valuable goods, but only a small number of passengers, owing to her sailing on an irregular day, and her departure was not generally known. After the abatement of the first heavy westerly weather it was light and favorable, and the steamer made fine headway. The important nature of the intelligence she brought made Captain Jones very desirous to have it delivered in good season to the news yacht of the Associated Press off Cape Race for transmission by telegraph, and he made every exertion to reach the Cape under favorable circumstances for delivering the news-parcel. Unfortunately, however, the fine weather which had continued without intermission was suddenly obscured by a dense fog on the morning of the day the steamer reached Cape Race. To use Captain Jones' words, "It was as thick as burgoo," and for four days they could hardly see the length of the ship. Captain Jones, however, ran in within ten miles of Cape Race, in the hope of meeting the news yacht, but finding nothing of her, he threw over the news parcel, having first attached to it a flag-staff, on which was placed a white flag, with a black ball in the centre. It sailed away like a frigate, and the Captain was in hope it would be picked up by the news-boat. The dense fog continued until they were up with George's Shoal, after which it lighted up. They took a pilot from No. 18 off Sandy Hook, 10 minutes to 8 yesterday morning, and arrived at their dock at 11½ A. M. There was a feeling of great discouragement prevailing in the public mind of England in reference to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the opinion was freely expressed that the plan would have to be materially changed before it would succeed. The *Niagara* had arrived at Queenstown, with the *Gorgon*, all right, but the *Agamemnon* had not been heard from up to the time the *North Star* sailed.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Failure of the Second Attempt to Lay the Atlantic Cable.

RETURN OF THE FLEET TO IRELAND.

Independence Day in London.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Active----Money Market Improved.

The United States Mail Steamship *North Star*, A. G. Jones, Esq., commander, having sailed from Havre on the 7th inst., and from Cowes the same evening, at 5 o'clock, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday morning.

The *North Star* encountered strong westerly winds during the passage, also dense fogs before reaching and after passing Cape Race.

On the 8th, in lat. 42° 7′, long. 64° 31′, exchanged signals with the American bark *Fortune*.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on July 4, at 1.43 A. M.

The *North Star* brings intelligence of the failure of the second effort to lay the Telegraphic Cable. The following appeared in the *Times* of the 7th inst. It comes from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., dated at Queenstown, Ireland.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company No. 22 Old Broad-street:

MONDAY, July 5, 1858.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived this morning. On Wednesday evening, June 29, when we had 142 miles of cable payed out, and all on board the *Niagara* was going on perfectly, the signal from the *Agamemnon* ceased, and, from the tests, the electrician say the cable must have parted at or near the *Agamemnon*. I advise your meeting here as soon as possible.

A second dispatch of the same date, says:

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Monday, July 5.

The *Gorgon* and the *Niagara* arrived this morning. Three attempts have been made to lay down the Electric Telegraphic Cable. The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* are expected hourly. The squadron experienced very bad weather during their cruise. On the 13th of June a heavy gale sprang up, during which they were separated, but all met again at the rendezvous, 52° 2′ lat., 33° 18′ long. On the first attempt, about 10 miles of cable was lost, on the second, about 120 miles, and on the 28th the cable was again joined, and about 250 miles were paid out, when communication ceasing to be received, the cable was parted, and the *Niagara* and the *Gorgon* proceeded to this place. Much to their surprise, the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* were not in before them, as they had more than 200 miles start. The *Agamemnon* is reported to have suffered some damage in the gale.

The *Daily News* Liverpool correspondont writes:

"Intellignce was received this day, (July 5,) per the Magnetic Telegraph Company, stating that the steamers *Niagara* and *Gorgon* had arrived at Queenstown, with the news that the Cable had parted on board the *Agamemnon*, when about 1,000 miles from the Coast of Ireland, after paying out 250 miles. The steamers had experienced bad weather, and would proceed after receiving a supply of coals. The *Agamemnon* had not arrived at Queenstown, but she was expected. This information was received with universal regret on the Liverpool Exchange, but owing to the uncertain nature of the intelligence, it had little or no effect on the Stock Exchange. The weather in the Atlantic and Irish Channel has this year, most unfortunately, been the roughest ever known in June, and for some time past fears have been entertained that the squadron would meet with disasters."

The *Times* of the 6th inst. says:

"On the receipt of the news this morning of the break in the Atlantic cable, the £1,000 shares of the Company receded from £600, at which they had been nominally quoted, to £200. The latest price seemed to be about £200 to £400. According to the telegraphic accounts the value of the extent of cable actually lost is probably not more than £25,000"

The Cork *Reporter* of the 5th inst. supplies a more detailed account of the *failure*:

"The *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, attached to the squadron for the laying of the Transatlantic cable, arrived at Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret having to announce that the object of the expedition has for the present failed, and we shall now give our readers such particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to collect. The *Agamemnon* and her tender the *Valorous*, and the *Niagara* and her tender the *Gorgon*, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June; each of the great vessels carrying about 1,500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out, which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, as the very speed of the vessels regulated by automatic arrangements the rate at which the coil was to be discharged. After having been three days at sea the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather the ships, which continued to keep together, had to part company, and the *Agamemnon* was obliged to scud before the wind for thirty-six hours; her coals got adrift, and a coil of her cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety, and from the immense strain her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports was broken. Two of the sailors were severely injured, and one of the marines lost his reason from fright. Yet such was the consummate skill, good seamanship, and intrepidity of her commander, Captain Priddie, that he was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous, lat. 52° 2′, long. 33° 18′. The *Niagara* rode out the storm gallantly, having only carried away her jibboom and one wing of the figure-head, the great American eagle.

All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out two and a half miles each, owing to an accident on board the *Niagara*, the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out 40 miles it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom, as the electricians, from the fine calculations which their sensitive instruments allow them to make, were able to declare such to have been the fact, even before the vessels came together again. Having cast off this loss, they met for the third time and recovered the connection of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh, and the *Niagara* having paid out over 150 miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made upon Tuesday, the 29th, at 9 P. M., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable. Accordingly, this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the cable, and, in addition, a strain of four tons was placed upon the breaks yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as if she had been at anchor for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the *Niagara* bore away for this port. Before starting, an arrangement was made that should any accident occur in giving out the cable before the ships should have gone 100 miles, they should return to their starting-place in mid-ocean; but that in case that distance should have been exceeded before any casualty should happen, they should make for Queenstown. In accordance with this understanding, the *Niagara*, having made 109 miles before the mishap, returned to this port. Upon her homeward way she must have passed the *Agamemnon*, but owing to the heavy fogs which prevailed for the greater portion of that time, she missed seeing or gaining any tidings of her.

As the *Agamemnon* has not yet arrived, although her destination was directed towards this shore, it is conjectured that she might not have delivered the arranged quantity of coil at the time of its failure, and may have consequently returned to their place of meeting, which will unavoidably protract the suspense which must necessarily be felt, as, until she be spoken with, nothing definite can be learned as to the occasion of this disaster. The two principal electricians, Dr. Santy and Mr. Lawes, on board the *Niagara*, are inclined to believe that the accident occurred on board the *Agamemnon*, which, as it would only implicate a faulty arrangement of some of the apparatus, would still leave hope of the ultimate success of the undertaking; whereas, if the separation has occurred at the bottom, its effects will be greatly to damp, if not deter, the enterprising spirit of the Directors from persevering in this gigantic project. Should nothing be heard of her consort, the *Niagara* will, after coaling, proceed to her ocean station, having still on board about 1,300 miles of the cable, which, supposing that the other vessel has retained a similar amount, would still permit of the junction being completed, and allow 30 per cent. for casualties. In this last trial some 500 miles of the rope was lost, and when it is calculated that it is roughly estimated that the value of the cable is about £100 a mile, it will be seen that the sacrifice up to the present has not been so extensive as might at first sight have been supposed.

To this we add a letter from our own correspondent upon the *Niagara*, narrating the failure of the first two attempts, which were made on the 26th ult.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, AT SEA.
Friday, June 18, 1858.
Lat. 53° 18′ N., Long. 25° 49′ W.

I find that many on board the ship are engaged in writing letters, expecting momentarily to fall in with some vessel bound to the United States. Let me transcribe for you a diary of the events of the expedition, up to this date.

Thursday, June 10.—At 11 A. M. we cast off from the mooring-buoy in Plymouth Sound, and proceeded to sea, in company with the *Agamemnon*, *Valorous*, and *Gorgon*. Weather fair; at night nearly calm.

Friday, June 11.—Calm, and a smooth sea. Capt. Hudson sent a boat to the *Agamemnon*, tendering a tow, which was declined. The Captain of the *Agamemnon*, however, stated that he would accept the offer if the light breezes held a day or two longer. The progress made this day was very slow, the *Niagara* continually stopping for the squadron to come up. Weather calm; lat. 49° 12′; long. 6° 53′.

Saturday, June 12.—Light N. N. E. winds and pleasant; the *Agamemnon*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon* made all sail possible; the *Niagara* set no sails. Lat. 49° 42′ long. 10° 12′.

Sunday, June 13.—Commenced clear, but soon became squally; wind hauled to S. S. W. The *Niagara* set topsails and shut off steam. The wind freshened and rain set in. Lost sight of the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*. The wind increasing, the *Niagara* triple-reefed topsails and reefed foresail. The *Agamemnon* was at this time one mile distant. Lat. 50° 11′; long. 13° 17′.

Monday, June 14.—Squally, rainy weather; wind S. W.; barometer fell from 30.35 to 29.17; wind increased to a gale, with a high sea. The *Niagara* close-reefed topsails, furled mizzen-topsail, set storm fore-staysail, and furled foresail, keeping within one and a half miles of the *Agamemnon* throughout. Lat. 50° 22′; long. 15° 57′.

Tuesday, June 15.—Strong gales from S. S. W.; the *Niagara* under easy sail; at 4 A. M. wind moderated, and ship made more sail. Before night the wind again increased, and the ship was put under close-reefed fore and main topsails, with storm-fore-staysail set. Lat. 51° 22′; long. 18° 47′.

Wednesday, June 16.—Strong gales; the *Agamemnon* in company; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* out of sight. In the latter part of the day wind died away, and the *Niagara* made more sail. Distance sailed, by log, 135 miles, on N. W. by N. course. Day ended misty and foggy.

Thursday, June 17.—Weather still foggy, with stiff breeze; the *Agamemnon* in company; exchanged signals. During the day the *Niagara* passed a ship's boat, bottom up. The speed of the ship was five knots an hour, with small head of steam and little sail. Discovered a strange sail to the southward. Lat. 52° 35′; long. 23° 16′. We had now been just one week at sea.

Friday, June 18.—The day commenced clear, with strong breezes from S. W. by S.; the ship under easy sail and but little steam; the *Agamemnon* in company; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* invisible; lat. 53° 18′, long. 25° 49′.

Saturday, June 19.—Weather overcast; wind strong, signaled a clipper-ship, bound west. This day all hands on board the *Niagara* were mustered, and the Articles of War were read to the officers and crew. At noon, strong winds from W. S. W. Lat. 54° 23′; long. 27° 50′.

Sunday, June 20.—Heavy gales and a high sea running; ship under close-reefed topsails, reefed fore and main trysails, and storm-fore-staysail set; wind west. The *Agamemnon* keeps within a mile and a half of us. In the afternoon, the *Agamemnon* signaled, "Have lost the guards"—the iron frame placed around the stern of the ship. On the same day the *Niagara* lost one of her large iron buoys.

Saturday, June 26.—Joined Cable with the *Agamemnon*. The wire parted. We spliced again, and had paid out *forty-two and a half miles* from our ship, all going finely, when the continuity suddenly ceased. The *Niagara* continued to pay out three hours longer, at slow speed, when it was decided to haul in.

Sunday, June 27.—At 5 A. M., commenced hauling in the Cable, with a pressure of forty-two thousand pounds. It soon parted, and we recovered but *one mile*. The *Niagara*, therefore, *lost upwards of forty miles of cable*, and the *Agamemnon* probably lost some portion of her share. We are now at the rendezvous, waiting for the *Agamemnon* to come up.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th inst., on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Oaths Bill, (Lord Lucan's,) the Earl of Clancarty asked whether the Sovereign would be called on to give her Royal assent to a measure which might be opposed to her conscientious opinions. He calls their attention to the fact that no security had been taken to prevent a Jew from using the Legislative power given him to the injury of the Established Church. The Duke of Marlborough thought that Jews should not be placed, in this respect, in a better position than the Roman Catholics. The Earl of Derby had no reason to suppose that, if both Houses of Parliament passed the bill, Her Majesty would interpose her prerogative to prevent its becoming law. He admitted that some amendments would be required in the bill as it stood. After a few remarks from Lord Campbell, Lord Lyndhurst said that the present bill was very ill drawn, and the unnecessary verbiage ought to be struck out, and the recital of the words of the Oath of Abjuration made to correspond with the oath itself. He should postpone his own bill *sine die*. The House then went into Committee, and the amendments were introduced and ordered to be printed.

The House of Commons, on the 5th, resolved itself into a Committee on the Government of India bill, (No. 3,) with new 33d clause, (proposed by the Government,) enacting that regulations should be made for admitting persons desirous of becoming candidates for cadetships in the engineers and artillery to be examined. Mr. Monsell moved to substitute for "cadetships," &c, the words "admission into the Military College at Addiscombe." The amendment was negatived. The new 34th clause, "which provided that not less than one-tenth of the number of persons to be recommended in any year for military cadets shall be selected from among the sons of persons who have served in India in the military or civil service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company," was agreed to. The new 35th clause enacted, that, except as aforesaid, all persons to be recommended for military cadetships shall be nominated by the Secretary of State and members of council, so that out of seventeen nominations the Secretary of State should have two, and each member of Council one, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council. The Committee divided upon this clause, which was carried by 165 to 91. Mr. Fagan moved a clause, empowering the Council to refer certain outstanding claims of British subjects upon the revenue of Oude for advances made to the then Sovereign of Oude This clause, after some discussion, was negatived. The order for considering the University (Scotland) bill was then brought forward. The motion and several amendments were negatived. The House shortly after adjourned.

The ship *R. L. Gilchrist*, of Thomaston, Hewes master, took fire in the port of Havre on Monday, July 5, at 10 P. M., and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts were made by the whole of the authorities of the port and others, the fire was still raging fiercely on the 7th. All hopes of saving any part of her are despaired of. She is lying on her broadside, scuttled. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The following was the remainder of cargo on board when she took fire: 633 bales cotton, 32 hhds. tobacco, and 2,500 staves.

The *Gilchrist* was built at Thomaston in 1853; was 1,197 tons register, rated A. 1., and was owned by R. L. Gillchrist.

The *Duchess of Leinster* had arrived from Nelson, New-Zealand, with 2,500 ounces of gold, consigned to the Union Bank of Australia. This is, we believe, the first shipment of the produce of the newly-discovered gold-fields in that colony on any large scale, although considerable quantities have from time to time been forwarded to Sydney and Melbourne.

Advices from Turin mention that Rothschild, of Paris, and the Commercial Bank of Turin, had taken the new Sardinian loan of £1,600,000 recently voted. A subsequent telegram states, on the contrary, that Baron Rothschild, who had made certain proposals in conjunction with three Turin banks, had retired from the negotiation.

The *Morning Post* says: "We understand, upon good authority, that the friends of Lady B. Lytton, who has recently been placed in a lunatic asylum near London, are about to take steps to endeavor to establish her sanity, by an appeal to the legal tribunals of the country."

The Hon. N. G. E. Eliot, first paid Attaché at Constantinople, is appointed in the same capacity at St. Petersburg; and Mr. Bulwer, first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, takes Mr. Eliot's place.

The *Globe* says, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached in the open air at Old Sarum last week, and stated that he would no longer preach in the Music Hall of the Surrey Gardens. The reverend gentleman also stated that if he failed in getting funds for his new Tabernacle, it was probable that he would leave this country for America or Australia.

The deliveries of Tea in London, estimated for last week, were 772,667 lbs., which is an increase of 1,038 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

The *Royal Charter*, with £374,928 in Australian gold and 30 400 sovereigns, has now been at sea 85 days. Insurances have been effected at Lloyd's at 60s., or double the usual rate, and to-day (July 5) £5 5s. was demanded.

Four out of the five directors of the Royal British Bank, who were convicted of conspiracy after a trial of fifteen days, are now in the full enjoyment of their liberty. The seventh director, Mr. Stapleton, was discharged upon payment of a nominal fine, and the eighth defendant, the manager, still remains in the Queen's Bench Prison. Mr. Brown was liberated on the 1st July, in consequence of ill health—his imprisonment has therefore been shortened by six months and twenty-four days.

At the special General Court of the East India Company, to be held July 7, the Government of India Bill, No. 3, with its amendments will be laid before the proprietors.

The report that the Queen of England is going to Cherbourg, in August, is confirmed by the *Journal du Havre*.

A further dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound has just been declared on the estate of Sanderson, Sandeman & Co., and a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, on the estate of Maitland, Ewing & Co., China merchants, who suspended payment in April.

The letters from Rio mention the failure of Messrs. Astley, Wilson & Co. for about £150,000, in addition to that of Domingos Ferreira for £700,000. Messrs Astley, Wilson & Co. were of very respectable standing, and show a good balance-sheet. It is said they were unexpectedly involved to the extent of £70,000 by the stoppage of Domingos Ferreira, but some hope appears to be entertained of their resumption. Ferreira's losses are attributed chiefly to share speculations.

A delegation representing almost every interest concerned in the Hudson Bay Companies has waited on the Earl of Derby. The objects of the deputation were to advocate the abolition of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, with a view of the opening of their territories to colonization. The objects of the doputations were explained by Mr. Christy, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Derby and Mr. Wyld; and Lord Derby, without pledging the Government to any specific course of action, referred to Sir. E. B. Lytton's Bill for the establishment of a colony in New-Caledonia, as an indication of what direction the policy of the Government was likely to take.

Dr. Livingstone met with a most cordial and gratifying reception from his friends at the Cape. They presented him with a small silver box containing a purse of 800 guineas, and entertained him at a grand dinner. I am sorry to say he has been obliged to leave Mrs. Livingstone behind, as she suffered so dreadfully from sea-sickness that it was doubtful whether she could reach the East Coast alive. She intends proceeding with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, to his missionary station at Kuruman, and thence hopes to rejoin her husband on the Zambesi some time next year.

The eighth meeting of the Paris Conference is fixed to take place on Wednesday, July 7, at Count Walewski's Chateau of Etoiles, near Fontainebleau.

The *Débats* says, "We understand that M. Rivas the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, has tendered his resignation. This decision has been the consequence of the late change of ministry."

A council of Ministers was held on Saturday last, at the Tuileries. Prince Jerome presided, although Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies, was present.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that explanations have been demanded of the Viceroy of Egypt, with reference to the loan which he is about to negotiate with an English house.

The 3 per cent Rentes are quoted at 68.50 francs for the 2d July, showing an improvement of ½ per cent.

The young Prince of Oude, with a numerous suite, has arrived in Paris.

On the 3d inst., according to the *Pays*, the Bank of France was to cease to negotiate "obligations" on account of railroad companies. It adds that there only remain for distribution 75,000,000 of obligations necessary for the execution of the works of 1858, and that a subscription will be opened for the "obligations."

The Parisian public has been thrown into some excitement by the appearance of a pamphlet entitled, *Napoleon III. and the Roumain Principalities*, and which is in the same form as the pamphlet on Napoleon III. and England. The general rumor is that M. de la Guéronnière is is also the author of this new publication. It is very violent against Austria, and recommends Napoleon III. to declare war against that Power rather than abandon the cause of the union. There is, however, reason to believe that this work emanates from the Committee of the dele-

gates of the Danubian Provinces, and of the other Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, now assembled in Paris. Whoever may be the author, its publication will be the more remarked, that it does little more than develop ideas expressed, or rather indicated, for some days past in the non-official journals.

It is currently reported that Admiral HAMELIN will, in all probability, give in his resignation as Minister of Marine.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that the new Cabinet is completed. General ROS DE OLANO is spoken of as Captain-General of Cuba. The Queen and her husband will depart on the 20th, for the Asturias, accompanied by the Prime Minister, General O'DONNELL.

The following sketch of the new Ministry will be found interesting:

"M. FERNANDEZ NEGRETO, Justice, was formerly a Judge. In 1844, M. GARELLI, then Minister of Justice, looked over the list of the magistrates, and dismissed those whose ideas and policy were contrary to the views of the Government. M. NEGRETO, who was then a member of the Royal Court of Carévés, was among those discharged. He has been a deputy since 1844, and has advocated Absolutist opinions, but he has since modified them by uniting with the Conservative Party. In 1855, he was Minister of Public Works with M. BRAVO MURILLO, but he soon after left the Ministry, in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues on the question of the public debt. On Marshal NARVAEZ coming into power, in 1856, M. NEGRETO resigned his place as Royal Councilor. In the present Chamber, he has supported Vicalvarist doctrines, or those of the liberal union. He is considered a man of talent. Mr. SALAVERRIA, Finance, is a good man of business, and well qualified for his post. He was Director of the accountant's office and under-Secretary in 1855. Without being noted as a political character, he became known for his financial abilities, and in the O'Donnell Ministry of 1856, succeeded M. CANTERO as Minister of Finance. In the following year, he was made Minister of Public Works with MM. ARMERO and MON. He is much attached to Marshal O'DONNELL. The Marquis DE CORBERO, Public Works, has been several times elected Deputy to the Cortes, and always remained in the ranks of the moderate Conservative Party. After the revolution of 1854, he was Civil Governor of Madrid under the Armero-Mon Ministry. On the accession of M. ISTURITZ to power he resigned. He is a rich landowner, a man of talent, and a great friend of Marshal O'DONNELL. M. QUESADA, who was also Minister of Marine in the late Cabinet, is a partisan of the liberal union. M. POSADA HERRERA, who also retains his portfolio of the Interior, has always belonged to the moderate Conservative Party. He is a man of tried talent, and of moderate opinions. M. COLLANTES, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of the Interior for fifteen years, and under Marshal NARVAEZ was Minister of Public Works. He is an intimate friend of O'DONNELL."

A telegram from Marseilles confirms the statement that the King of Naples' Supreme Court of Justice has decided that the capture of the *Cagliari* was legal, and adds that the officers who affected the capture will be rewarded.

The coercive measures which it is stated will be adopted by the German Diet, in case of Denmark refusing to accept the ultimatum of that body, are the occupation of the Duchies by a corps of the Federal army, and the seizure of the revenue of the Duchy Luxembourg, to cover the expenses of the military occupation.

It is rumored that during Sir HENRY BULWER'S stay at Vienna, a formal Convention was concluded between Austria, England and Turkey concerning the attitude of these three powers in the Montenegro question. The *Nord* has denied the accession of Prussia to this league, but the Austrian *Gazette* reaffirms the fact; and rumors in Paris of the proceedings in the Conference tend to confirm the intelligence.

A letter from Vienna states that 10,000 pilgrims proceeded on the 28th ult., in procession, from that city to Marienzell.

M. THOUVENEL, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has received an assurance from the Porte that no further dispatch of troops to the Adriatic coast will take place, and that orders had been given to the Turkish forces on the spot, not to enter on any hostilities, direct or indirect, with the Montenegrins.

The inhabitants of Candia, though peaceable, were ready to act unless the Porte granted them large concessions.

The Circassians were said to have gained some advantage over the Russians.

Greece had placed her subjects in Candia under the protection of the French Admiral.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Beirut, Syria, says:

"**On the 28th of May the girls of the female school, kept by the American missionaries, were examined in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants, the foreign consuls, and foreign residents of Tripoli.** A platform was erected in the large garden attached to the school, on which were placed the celestial and terrestrial globes, orrery, &c. Maps were suspended from the trees, and strings were also tied from tree to tree, on which were pinned the needlework and fancy work done at the school. The girls were placed in three classes, according to the degree of their advancement in knowledge. They were then examined in reading, arithmetic, geography, &c. The company were surprised and delighted, because they saw, for the first time, young females undertaking to ascend the ladder of knowledge, and to take their share at the spiritual banquet which had been forbidden them before. It was really a pleasure to see how the rays of the light of science had brightened up their pretty countenances. The first class received the greatest applause of the company, because its members gave quick and ready answers to the questions put to them in geography, arithmetic, &c. At the conclusion of the examination, one of the company rose, and on the part of the inhabitants of the town, thanked the missionaries who established and so well conducted the school. As the English consul was present amongst the company, the missionaries, in company with the girls, sung a song adapted to the air of the English national tune—"God Save the Queen."

The Paris correspondent to the London *Post*, says: An official dispatch from China states that, "An allied naval expedition has been organized to seige a dépôt of shipping and stores at Peiho, destined to supply Pekin."

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail had arrived at Malta, with dates from Sidney, May 11, and Melbourne, 22d, together with 105 passengers and £140,000 worth of gold. The *Australian* was going up to Sidney when the *European* left Melbourne.

In Victoria the suffrage has been extended and the electoral districts rearranged.

The import market improved considerably on the receipt of the news per the *Australian*.

The wool and tallow markets were in an inactive state.

Money was abundant. Exchange, 1@1½ ℘ cent. premium.

The *Eagle* and *Shooting Star* had sailed for Liverpool, and the *Sumatra* had arrived from London.

A new gold field had been opened at the head of the Murray, above Singellik.

The electric telegraph was completed to Adelaide. Trade active, with a fair demand for goods. Exchange—Private bills at par; Bank 2 ℘ cent. premium.

At Sidney, wool and hides were dull; money easier. Exchange, from ½@1½ ℘ cent. premium. Freights, three-farthings ℘ ℔.; gold, ½ ℘ cent. by sailing vessels.

The plague is reported at Bengazy.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

The 82d anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet held on the Fourth of July, at the London Tavern, and attended by about 150 American gentlemen residing in London. The dinner took place under the auspices of the American Association, a society recently established in London for the benefit of citizens of the United States while sojourning in this country. The banquet was presided over by General ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul at London, on whose right sat Mr. DALLAS; and among the company were: Mr. J. R. CROSKEY, Captain MANGLES, M. P., Mr. R. W. KENNARD, Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, Mr. M MARSHALL, Mr. P. N. DALLAS, Mr. B. MORAN, Assistant Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. W. H. HURLBUT, Mr. C. E. MONELL, Mr. E NOYCE BROWNE, Dr. BULLARD, Mr. G. F. TRAIN, Mr. THORNTON HUNT, Mr. WHITEHEAD, of New-York. Letters of apology were received from the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, from the principal American Consuls in the United Kingdom, from Mr. G. PEABODY, and others. The room was tastefully decorated with the Star-spangled Banner and the Union Jack, and over the President's table hung portraits of General and Lady WASHINGTON, and also an excellent likeness of Queen VICTORIA, graciously lent by Her Majesty for the occasion.

The Chairman, in proposing the first toast, said that the event which they had met to celebrate was the political natal day of their country,—a day the importance of which to the progress of the human race was not exceeded by any other since the commencement of the Christian era. [Cheers] The feeling of every American citizen towards the Government and the people of England was one of friendship and good-will. The American nation had hitherto recognized England as the mother from whom they had sprung. But the day had at length arrived when the United States should regard Great Britain not so much as a mother as an elder and most cherished sister. [Cheers.] For each other's griefs they should sorrow, for each other's happiness they should strive, and each other's successes they should heartily rejoice. [Cheers.] The gallant Chairman concluded by giving "The day we celebrate," which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The Chairman next gave "The President of the United States," taking occasion to observe that though Mr. BUCHANAN had been elected upon a party platform, he had yet by his broadly national views, his wisdom, energy and fixedness of character, not only happily disposed of all sectional agitation, but brought his country through the Kansas, the Mormon, and the right of search difficulties. [Cheers.]

The Chairman said the Americans were universally distinguished for their appreciation of and their respect for the female character, and he was convinced that every American present, and every loyal Englishman—and where would they find an Englishman who was not loyal?—would join with heartfelt pleasure in drinking the health of the highest lady in that land, who was an honor to her station, to her sex, and to her country, over which she had shed innumerable blessings by the moral influence of her pure and exalted character. [Cheers.] He begged to give them "The health of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA."

The toast was received with an enthusiasm quite equal to that displayed by any assembly of Englishmen, the whole company remaining standing up while the band played "God Save the Queen."

The next toast, "To the Memory of WASHINGTON," was drunk in solemn silence.

The Chairman, in a complimentary speech, then gave "The health of Mr. DALLAS and the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States," which was greeted with loud applause.

His Excellency, Mr. DALLAS, rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with loud cheers. He said: Mr. Chairman, and fellow-citizens, I had promised myself, in consequence of continued ill-health for some time past, to abstain from anything so exciting as public speaking; but it is, unfortunately, the Fourth of July, [laughter and cheers,] and I find it impossible to remain silent on such a day, after you have received the mention of my name so kindly and so cordially. A few years ago it would have been thought discourteous and intrusive, had one or more American citizens ventured upon the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1776, in the great city of London. The old wounds were still fresh, old feelings still survived, and the citizens of the United States who were here had the good taste, as well as the forbearance, not to do that which might have been misconstrued so as to be disagreeable to those among whom they were residing. [Here, here.] But now, gentlemen, we feel much more at ease. The principles of the American Revolution have gone on conquering and to conquer. [Cheers] They have received the approbation, cordially but certainly, of all the wise and good in England, as well as the United States. They have become perfectly well understood—they have beaten down the impressions of hostility which, being misunderstood, they originally created. The principles of the American Revolution are acceptable here as they are at home. [Cheers.] The men of our heroic days—our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, our Madisons, and our heroes in the battle-field, are known now in England almost as well as they are in the United States, and are honored as much here as there. [Cheers.] The progress, then, of the principles of the Revolution of the United States has been striking, and has produced that to which I have already adverted—the propriety of our meeting to celebrate the origin of those principles in London as well as elsewhere. [Hear, hear.] Do not for a moment suppose that I am availing myself of a detached part of the toast just given, in order to draw the conclusion that the recognition of those principles has been brought about in any degree by the diplomacy of the United States. [Hear, and a laugh.] The truth is—and you are, perhaps, not aware of the fact—that we have no American diplomacy. [A laugh.] **In England and on the Continent diplomacy is a life-long career. With us it is nothing of the sort. American diplomacy, compared to European diplomacy, may be likened to the militia as contrasted with the regular army.** [Laughter.] To be sure, in the United States, from the outset, we have always had a partiality for the militia. [Hear, hear.] Our first military achievements were gained by men among whom were some of the rawest possible militia. [Hear, and a laugh.] And it has so happened, probably by accident, that our militia has over and over again proved equal to the best regulars of Europe. [Cheers.] It is in that way, perhaps, that the diplomacy of the United States has been able to do something towards giving expansion and popularity to the principles of the American Revolution. Although our Ministers abroad have been drawn from the ranks of private and professional life, on very many occasions, at the most distinguished Courts of Europe, and throughout the world, in conflict, or rather in argument, with the most refined diplomatists of any country, those militiamen of diplomacy have achieved remarkable success. [Hear, hear.] I might refer, if I were disposed to empty upon you the archives of the American Legation here or elsewhere, [a laugh,] to many striking instances of this kind; and as I propose to conclude my remarks by suggesting a particular name to your approbation, it may be proper to say that the list of our American diplomatists, beginning with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MONROE, and WILLIAM WHITNEY, includes a long array of illustrious "militiamen diplomatists," who have left behind them a record of the most glowing and gratifying character. [Cheers.] At this very Court some of my predecessors may be compared to the very best of the drilled cohorts of European diplomacy. There is one little comment, which is to a certain extent connected with American diplomacy, on which I will say a word. You know that we have recently had some little difficulties on the coasts of the United States and in the West India Sea [hear]—a matter with which, as one of the militiamen in the diplomacy of the United States, I was lately charged. Now, without referring to that question more closely, it is a point which is essentially connected with one of the fundamental principles of the American Revolution—that principle being the necessity of maintaining on behalf of the great American people, as a great community, the independence of their flag. [Cheers.] Well, I am not going to argue the question as to visit and search. It has been over and over again, for years back, argued and reargued. But I should like on the 4th of July to announce to my fellow-countrymen that visit and search in regard to American vessels on the high seas in time of peace is frankly and finally ended. [Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising and manifesting the liveliest enthusiasm.] While, gentlemen, I am able to announce this gratifying fact, I think it ought also to be accompanied by the assurance that the termination of that for which we have struggled for nearly half a century has been brought about with a degree of honorable candor and fair dealing on the part of the British Government, which is worthy of every acknowledgment on our part. [Loud cheers.] With a view to draw these remarks to a close, I beg leave to offer you, as a toast, the name of one of the earliest representatives alike of the principles of the American Revolution and of the Constitution of the United States—I mean THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence. [Loud cheers.]

After exhausting a very long list of "sentiments," and spending a very convivial evening, the party broke up at a late hour.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times, July 7.

All will be disappointed, very few surprised, to hear the failure of the second attempt to bind together with the electric cord the New and Old World. We don't know how it struck the scientific people, or the bulk of our readers, but we will confess to very encouragement from the report of the preliminary experiments. They were pronounced to be favorable by those who were the best informed on the subject, and it is a subject which the best informed have almost to themselves; but when the reasons had been triumphantly stated there remained the fact that wire and everything trusted to the waves had broken and gone to the bottom. We must say that, to our vulgar apprehension, there is more hope in the present failure than in the former success. It appears that the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have succeeded in laying down, at least in paying out, as much as 142 miles of cable in the middle of the Atlantic. The cable and paying-out gear had stood to that extent, and we can imagine no reason why, with the improvements suggested by this and other attempts, we may not lay down twenty times that length. The cause of the failure thus far we cannot even conjecture. The American ship brings the news home, and if its people had simply stated that the breakage was not on their side, and that all they knew about it was the cessation of the signals from the *Agamemnon*, we should naturally have concluded that it was at the latter ship. When, however, they add to this, that the electricians on board had experimented on the broken cable, and had thereby arrived at the conclusion that the breakage must have been at or near the *Agamemnon*, they take the matter altogether out of the depth of the unlearned public, and leave us to imagine or suspect anything we please. If it is possible to measure ever so approximately the length of a wire by electrical experiments at one end, then we have nothing to do but to wonder at the progress of science and art. But we wait for further information, particularly from the people on board the *Agamemnon*. Meanwhile, it is consolitary that the present failure has cost less cable than the last.

The electrical conditions of the problem being known, this is only a mechanical question, with no other chances of uncertainty than those of an ordinary maritime character, winds, waves, currents, and what may be called the deep sea anchorage on which the cable has to rest. With regard, then, to the mechanical difficulties, and to the provisions made against them, it cannot be said that this trial was a very hopeful one. Two ships gave a double chance of failure. Each was evidently unequal to its moiety of the work, having neither proper stowage room for the cable, nor for the proper quantity of coals. The *Niagara* left our shores so deep in the water as to excite misgivings in all who saw her; and then we were told that, though the *Agamemnon* looked better, she was, in fact, a ship of less tonnage. The paying-out tackle and the break had been proved, with a success which the scientific alone could appreciate. The speculation was, that just now we should probably have the Atlantic at its calmest, which, as it turns out, has not been the case. To judge from the picture of the expedition as it sailed from our shores, the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* so filled with their huge freight that the gigantic coils spread from the hold into every gun-room, gangway and cabin, we were relying too much on the favor of the elements, and laying ourselves at the mercy of their caprice. It is premature, indeed, to say that we have been beaten by the elements; but the next attempt ought to combine every precaution suggested by the past.

A suggestion has been made several times in these columns, and seems to us worth considering. The Leviathan is as yet only a shell. Excepting that it has not even its engines on board, it is exactly in that state to which, at great difficulty and cost, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have been reduced for this service. In the Leviathan any length of cable that could possibly be required could be held and stowed in the manner most convenient for paying out. The pitch of that huge vessel will be quite inconsiderable in the roughest seas, and the strain on the cable will, therefore, be uniform. Sufficient length may be taken on board for the most lavish use of the cable, even to twice the distance from one shore to the other. It is plain we must not be stingy of material, if we are to succeed. The ingenious writers who enlighten the public on the wonders of the deep, tell us that currents carry the cable miles out of the ship's course before it touches the bottom; that, ever so freely payed out, the cable probably hangs in festoons from one submarine mountain-top to another; and that, even if the cable is so fortunate as to escape the sharp edge of a precipice, mere suspension between two distant points may stretch it beyond its strength. If this be so, the more cable we have, within reason, the better. No ship afloat but the *Leviathan* could carry an ample supply for the whole distance. It alone could carry coals sufficient for paying out the whole cable at the rate of five, four, or three miles an hour, if necessary, and could afford, even in the midst of the process, to make any delays that might be thought advisable. Whatever may be thought of this suggestion, we feel sure that nobody expects much from a fleet of four ships sailing out to rendezvous in the middle of the Atlantic to lay down one cable,—all the ships confessedly overtasked, and all of them reckoning upon good weather and other favorable circumstances. There is a unity and simplicity about the undertaking which ill accords with so complex and hazardous a process.

It is further to be considered that, as we are assured, even if this cable be successfully laid down more will be necessary. The transmission of messages by one cable will be too slow for the requirements of commerce. It may seem to many of our readers a mystery how people who have gone so long without any telegraphic communication with the New World should suddenly require many channels. **This is soon explained. If one man could send an instantaneous message across the Atlantic, he would speedily make his fortune at the expense of all the rest of the trade. If forty men divided the monopoly, those forty would divide the profits of the trade.** Early intelligence is not enough. The earliest opportunity of sending messages and orders is not less necessary. Through the aid of our own columns every merchant in London might know the state of prices all over the United States, and, indeed, all over the whole American continent, every day, or every hour of the day; but that knowledge would be unavailing if the merchant had not also the means of sending to his correspondents orders founded upon it. Hundreds at both ends would be pressing not only to receive messages, but to send them; and no doubt the great bulk, perhaps 99-hundredths, of the messages transmitted would be of this private and uninteresting character. One cable would not do it. The *Leviathan* might be constantly employed at the work, till cables enough had been laid down for the demands of commerce. We make this suggestion in all simplicity, and shall not be suspected of doing it in the interest of a private speculation, however meritorious, however unfortunate.

Spain and the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times.

Every one who has looked into the question of the Slave-Trade at all knows well that, for the last twenty years and more, Cuba, under the protection of the Spanish flag, has been the mainstay and prop of the system. There has been no direct importation of slaves into the United States during that time. In the Brazils the traffic has virtually ceased. In Cuba alone it is carried out in full vigor. There was but one chance of dealing successfully with the traffic, and that was that the local Government should interfere to suppress it. All our exertions at sea could have little effect beyond running up the rate of insurance. Now, every effort that has been made to procure orders to this effect—real, not nominal orders—has proved fruitless. The time has arrived when we are called upon to review our policy in this matter. We will not follow the example of the idle braggarts at Madrid, and prattle about visionary invasions. Why, even if we had the will, should we be at the trouble of applying direct pressure to Spain? Thus much is clear—that, if Lord MALMESBURY were this day to give Mr. DALLAS the faintest hint that England would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba, in three months' time, would be a State of the North American Union. Let us look this question boldly in the face. What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American in place of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material interests have been in direct opposition to that line of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba, in the hands of American citizens, would be a much more productive market than at present. Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with American than with Spanish Cuba. It is to remain a slave-importing country, we had as lief, nay rather, that it should pass into American hands. Patience and forbearance have been tired out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely by standing still while the Cabinet at Washington carried out the long-cherished designs of the American people upon the Island of Cuba.

What is Spain to us that we should interfere further to protect her colonial possessions? The only arguments which we are disposed to consider, after the treatment we have met with from successive Cabinets at Madrid, are those which apply to our own interest and well-being. Looking at the question from this point of view, two arguments might be urged, but there is probably no great weight in either. It might be said, in the first place, that it would be short-sighted policy in us to stimulate the progress of the United States in wealth and power, for the time may come when they may prove formidable antagonists to ourselves. This is but a paltry policy, after all; for, whatever we may do, the vast Confederation on the other side of the Atlantic will go on increasing in strength and in extent of dominion. We do not look grudgingly on this progress; on the contrary, it is the best thing that can be wished for this country that the States should be a prosperous and a growing Power. If the statesmen who guide the destinies of the Confederation have but the forbearance to abstain from violating public law, and the canons of public morality, God speed their work! But to us, in any case, what can it signify whether they conquer a province from the Desert, or from the Gulf of Mexico? As long as we retain our naval power they will not interfere with us; and, that once gone, the presence or absence of Cuba in the scale would signify but little indeed. It might be said, in the second place, that it would be unwise for us to stand still, as lookers on, while Spain was weakened by the loss of her colonial possessions, from considerations of European policy. The Pyrenees are not higher than they were in the days of LOUIS XIV. and of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Here, again, the argument does not appear to have any considerable weight. Spain derives no substantial strength from her colonies which would help her to resist an invader; and, if she did, what is that to us? We know the sacrifices we made for the preservation of the Spanish Monarchy in the first years of the present century, and what has been our reward? What advantage, to the extent of one shilling, or of the faintest element of power, have we derived from the Spanish alliance? We can point to a long list of unsatisfied claims, of unpaid debt, of obligations disregarded, and of violated faith; but of help when we needed help, or of common gratitude for services of the most vital importance, there has not been one tittle. Let us at length consider this question on its own merits. Is it possible that, with reference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present?

From the London Star.

We do not propose to exact from Spain the performance of a duty which we allow the United States to omit. We do not regard an inviolable flag in the light of a luxury to which only the wealthy can lay claim. There is simply no parallel whatever between the two cases. America may decline to employ her navy in putting down the evil, or she may allow an overweening jealousy of national independence to interfere with our doing so for her, but the utmost charge which can be brought against her is that of lukewarmness, and even for this she has the excuse that, so long as Cuba remains in the hands of Spain, any efforts of hers would be unavailing. That American citizens engage in the trade, or that American merchantmen are employed in it, can scarcely be laid to the door of the Federal Government. But the conduct of the Spanish authorities is of a wholly different complexion. No possible degree of lukewarmness, no mere negligence or inaction, can account for the landing and disposal of some fifteen thousand negroes in the course of a year, in an island smaller than our own. No hypothesis short of the most open connivance, or rather sanction, on the part of the Spanish Government, can adequately explain the facts. Nor can we admit it to be an unimportant circumstance that all this has been done in the face of so many treaties by which Spain has pledged herself to do her utmost to cooperate with England in putting down the traffic. On the contrary, we believe that the ordinary view of a contract is the correct one, and that it does impose obligations on those who are parties to it, from which strangers are free.

We hope, therefore, that the Foreign Secretary will not let this subject rest. We are no advocates for exceeding the limits of that influence which one sovereign State may legitimately bring to bear upon another. But there are arguments which Spain—if she be not as deaf to the suggestions of self-interest as she has hitherto shown herself to higher considerations—can hardly do other than listen to. Her possession of Cuba is not so undisputed that she can afford to dispense with the friendship of a great naval power, and it must surely be possible to make her aware that a total disregard of the interests of humanity, and a systematic violation of the engagements she has voluntarily entered into, is not the most certain method of securing either sympathy or aid from England.

The Guano Trade.

On the 5th instant, the subject of the Peruvian Guano Trade was introduced into the House of Commons, when Mr. CAIRD said:

"For some time the Peruvian Government had charged the English farmers for that article £2 per ton more than the Americans. He understood that since he had given notice of his intention to ask this question, the price had been reduced £1 per ton; and he now wished to know whether Her Majesty's Government would use their friendly offices with the Government of Peru to obtain a further reduction of the price.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that he had that day received a communication from the agent of the Peruvian Government, stating that the price of guano was to be reduced from £13 15s. to £12 a ton, [hear, hear,] a reduction which would save the agricultural interest of the country £400 000 a year; and that in future the same price would be charged for the article in England and in America."

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, commenting on this announcement, remarks:

"**The Peruvian Government have been overcharging our farmers from 34s. to 40s. per ton, which could not have occurred if there was no monopoly,** but which, **on the other hand, is a good reason for abolishing it. On what principles of** justice or fair play did that Government sell to the American friends at £11 8s., ($55,) while they charged us £13 15s.? This, on the imports of the last two years and a half, would, if sold, amount to £1,500,000. I rather think that this money, overpaid, should be refunded.

Though the Peruvian Government stated to Mr. FITZGERALD that the prices would be equalized, they are still 12s. higher than in the United States, which amount, if exacted, ought to be paid under protest."

OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Commencement of the Monsoon—Effects of the Heat—The Sepoys—Nana Sahib—Hopeless Condition of the British Troops—The Mutiny Spreading—Lord Elphinstone,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BOMBAY, Friday, June 4, 1858.

The southwest monsoon is just setting in, and with it the usual accompaniment of rain-wind. A happy change it is, though, after the grilling we have received here for the last month. Think of the thermometer indicating 110° in the tents of the troops encamped upon the Esplanade! Poor fellows, they have a hard lot! but not to be compared with that of their brothers up country. Indeed, the season has been remarkably hot, and the sun has killed three, where the Sepoys have killed one. The Sepoys are not commanded by fools, and while the English troops are scouring the country, exposing themselves to all the horrors of a hot weather campaign, the enemy, in their jungle fastnesses, look quietly on and smile; for they know that they have now an ally that fears neither British steel or British bullets. In times past, we have been told that the rebels were conquered but it's long, long since we have heard the story. We read in the home papers, that "the enemy are disheartened, and flying in all directions before the victorious columns of Sir HUGH ROSE, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Sir HOPE GRANT." It is true *they fly*, but it is from one stronghold to another, and when we are beginning to congratulate ourselves that at last they are shut up, they appear in another quarter with doubled and trebled numbers, and doubled and trebled energy. Again, we learn from English and American papers that "NANA SAHIB is wandering a fugitive and vagabond over the land." A curious "fugitive and vagabond" that, who wandered about with 70,000 trained men at his heels, and able to raise 100,000 more. I do not like to think that this horrid rebellion is not to be put down soon; but there are things which stare us so plainly in the face, that we cannot say they are false. True, Lucknow is retaken, Barreilly is retaken, Shahjahanpore is relieved, and Calpee is once more an English post, but where are the Sepoys? In every instance they have escaped, and scattering over the country, engaged the English in a guerrilla warfare, that is a thousand times more trying than a dozen hard-fought battles would be. Let me give you one or two instances. A day or two since a small party of English engaged a detachment of Sepoys, and defeated them with a loss of twenty men and three guns; but while the former did not lose a man from the enemies' bullets, *over forty were struck dead by the sun*. In another action, nearly every man in one company was more or less affected by sun-stroke—a large number being killed outright. And, may I ask, how is it possible for a white man to live in the sun when 115° and 120° is no uncommon mark in their tents?

Still again: the mutinies are not at an end. Do you think it is love for the English that has caused the Bombay native infantry to remain faithful? Far from it. We happened to have a *man* here at the head of affairs, and Lord ELPHINSTONE has shown himself equal to the emergency. But, at the same time, should an opportunity offer, you would see these so-called "*faithful* Sepoys" rising in all the horrid atrocities of a second Delhi and Cawnpore. That the vast majority of the people sympathize with the rebels, is seen from the fact that almost every [illegible] we hear of native chiefs joining the standard of revolt. This very day we hear of a rising near Kolapore, of a native prince, who, with about 3,000 men, consented to add his mite to the general woe. He was pursued by Mr. MANSON, one of the Company's civil servants, with 200 of the Southern Mahratta horse. Sad to relate, Mr. MANSON (than whom a nobler man never lived) was defeated, about twenty of the cavalry slain, and he himself cut into bits. But I will not weary your patience with a longer story. I trust, before another season, the nest of vipers will be so completely wiped out that the tracks of the last fugitive can only be looked upon as a curiosity, and the story of the "Sepoy Rebellion" only a recital of the things that were.

S.

London Money Market.

The English Funds opened with firmness on the 7th inst., and have closed at an improvement of ⅛ ℘ cent. In the afternoon there were general symptoms of animation, followed by a rise of Consols to 95⅜@⅝, which was well maintained, and 95⅝@¾ for the 5th of August. The receipt of better accounts from the Paris Bourse gave the chief impulse to the market, but confidence was also supported by the circumstance that although it was the first transfer-day in Consols after the shutting for the dividends, the sales of stock for the public were very small; money was consequently abundant, and loans on Government Securities were obtainable with ease at from 1½@2 ℘ cent. In the discount market, also, the supply was ample. It is positively asserted that Queen Victoria intends to be present at the naval display at Cherbourg, and that the recent asperities with Austria are all to be smoothed down.

The following is from the *Daily News'* city article July 7:

"The upward movement which set in yesterday in the Stock Markets has to-day made further decided progress. Great support was derived, in the afternoon, from a purchase of £170,000 reduced 3 ℘ cent. stock, by an influential broker. The monthly return of the Bank of France will be published next Friday."

In American Securities, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania Central, Great Western and Grand Trunk advanced; New-York and Erie were weaker. Atlantic Telegraph were quoted £300@£400.

London Produce and Provision Market—JULY 6.

SUGAR firm. TEA flat. COFFEE heavy. MOLASSES, West India, 15s.@17s. ℘ cwt. RICE active. SALTPETRE firm. OILS—Linseed unchanged; Olive dull and cheaper. TURPENTINE sells slowly at 45s. 6d @ 46s. for American drawn. TALLOW flat. IRON slow. SPELTER heavy. LEAD and COPPER unaltered. TIN flat.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Monday and Tuesday, July 5 and 6.

COTTON.—There has been an active demand for Cotton, and the sales amount to fully 20,000 bales, 5,500 on speculation and for export. Prices have advanced ⅛ ℘ ℔. upon the middling and better sorts of American.

CORN AND BREADSTUFFS, July 6.—There was a fair attendance at market to-day, and a good consumption demand was experienced in Wheat and Flour, at an advance of 2d.@3d. ℘ 70 ℔s. on the former, and 1s. ℘ bbl. and 1s. 6d. ℘ sack on the latter article. INDIAN CORN has also improved 6d.@1s. ℘ quarter. OATS and OATMEAL, with a fair sale, fully maintained their value, yellow at 33s.@34s., and white at 33s. 6d. @34s. ℘ quarter, and all other articles are held for more money.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

Per North Star.] LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7.

COTTON—The Cotton market opened buoyant under the *Asia's* advices, with an advance of ⅛d. chiefly on the fair and middling qualities. The sales of the three days foot up 32,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators, and a similar amount to exporters, the market closing firm at the advance. Some authorities, however, say that the advance above noted was subsequently lost, and that the market was dull at the close.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester show a favorable condition of trade, and holders were asking an advance on all descriptions of goods.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been favorable for the crops, notwithstanding which there has been an advance on all kinds of breadstuffs. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote flour firm at an advance of 6d.@1s. ℘ bbl. The quotations are, for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 23s.@24s.; Wheat firm at an advance of 1d. The quotations are: Red, 5s. 8d.@6s. 6d.; White, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for Western, and 6s. 9d.@7s. 5d. for Southern. Corn, White firm at an advance of 6d.@1s., the quotation being 33s. 6d.; Yellow nominal, at 34s.@34s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Our Provision Market is generally dull. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Bacon heavy, and but little inquired for. Lard firm at 57s. for choice lots, and 54s. 6d.@55s. for fair. Tallow in little demand, and prices weak; Butchers' sells for 51s.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine dull. Resin firm at a slight advance on all grades; common is quoted at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Ashes steady at 36s.@36s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls.

OHIO.

The Crops in Northern and Middle Ohio—Trade and Business Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

In writing from Niagara, I gave you rather an encouraging prospect in regard to the crops of Western New-York, and better times among all classes. Since then I have traversed the principal agricultural regions of Northern and Middle Ohio, and the prospects of an abundant harvest throughout this entire region will fully sustain the application of my New-York impressions to the State of Ohio. In the southern portion of the State the wheat crop is already harvested, and on the line of the Lake Shore road, from Buffalo to this place, three days ago, more than half the wheat was cut. New wheat was sold in this market a week ago, but not in any considerable quantities. Notwithstanding this abundance of **the cereals, and the vaults of your City banks overflowing, there seems to be a general stagnation in trade. I am satisfied that the cause in this region, especially upon "the Reserve,"** and in the more opulent districts, is attributable to the pecuniary independence of the farmers.

As a class, they are out of debt, and, being able to hold their products, refuse to part with them at selling rates. Most of the wool, and the quantity is very great, which finds a market in this city, is now held on commission by the dealers, the growers refusing to part with it at present prices. I am particular in mention of this, that the responsibility, in part at least, of Western country merchants to meet their New-York paper may be placed where it belongs, upon the farmers, who both refuse to sell, and, pleading that in excuse, omit to pay; while a merchant, who knows his customers to be safe, allows his note to go to protest rather than "offend a customer" by forcing collection. If wheat after harvest should reach a dollar per bushel, it would come freely to market; and, although there are thousands of bushels of last year's crop still in the granaries of the farmers of this region, it is thought that they will still hold the new crop back, even at ninety cents. The folly of this needs no comment, for the aggregate crop in the West will even exceed that of last year, except, perhaps, the corn crop in southern Indiana, Illinois, and portions of Iowa. I have never seen the potato crop look finer; and it is said that in northern Ohio there is double the quantity usually planted. "Hay and Harvest" seem to be reversed, the grain crops being harvested before the grasses. The quantity of hay this season is everywhere abundant, and the present low rates of cattle East will induce many not to send to market. Drovers complain of the indifference or reluctance of farmers to part with their stock; if Fall prices do not advance for live stock, you stand a chance to get more packed beef than any other from the Buckeye State.

Trade appears dull—travel is light, and the only business which seems to be "paying," is hotel-keeping. The Express train out of Buffalo west on Thursday morning did not have a hundred passengers, and the accident on the New-York and Erie gave them no connection at Dunkirk, consequently the train of five coaches came through with not seventy-five passengers to Cleveland.

Western travel is light, and our Canada neighbors over the lake are doing rather a sharper business, from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, than usual. A degree or two of temperature and a rather more direct route, especially to the tourist for the Upper Lakes, has given the Canada road quite an impetus during dog days. Buffalo, that western mart of commerce which once floated its splendid lake steamers to all points, is now reduced to "excursion" expedients to employ those "floating palaces." The only regular line from Buffalo west is a line of propellers which go round to Chicago. Five days are occupied in the trip and it has become quite a feature of pleasure travel with the Buffalonians.

"Excursions" are the rage all along shore. I called yesterday at several of the offices, and found the Cleveland editors out upon an excursion on the lake. Nothing can be finer than these pleasure-parties, when, as to-day, the surface of old Erie was smooth as a mirror. Steamboats from the cities of Detroit, Toledo and Sandusky, freighted with pleasure-parties, met the excursionists from this city at "Put-in Bay," when all disembarked, exchanged civilities, and spent an hour in the most friendly greetings. The beauty and talent of four of old Erie's cities in pic-nic assembled, is quite a feature in the way of fashionable news, and if I had arrived in time to have accepted an invitation, could no doubt have interested your readers with a "watering place" description.

MAC.

Mr. Fuller, formerly editor of the *Evening Mirror*, is the New-York correspondent of the London *Illustrated News*. It is said that this paper circulates to the enormous extent of 30,000 copies in this country.

The Constitutional Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By general consent, a new Convention and new Constitution are called for, and the people will sanction it by an immense majority.

To make the new Constitution a wise one, a small Business Convention of four or five from each of our eight Judicial Districts ought to be provided for by our next Legislature, to meet next May or June, to prepare and propose an entire new Constitution, founded on the results of experience. The people, to make sure of a right result, should select conservative, able, honest and competent lawyers and business men, who are independent of party shackles, and who will look only to the propriety of the State, and to the most perfect protection of life, liberty and property. A small body will be cheap, and will not be a speech-making, spouting one, and, in a fortnight or so, a Constitution would be prepared and submitted to the people. In such a body none but laborious and sound men should find place. We want no speeches and public display. We want an efficient and independent Judiciary; one Supreme Court, and not eight conflicting ones; one Court of Appeals, and these Judges to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, during good behavior, with liberal salaries, who shall sit ten months in the year in session for the dispatch of business.

An efficient City Police, by providing for one Police Commissioner in every city in the State, with power to appoint his own policemen, and to remove them at pleasure, and the Governor having power to remove the Commissioner at pleasure.

The Governor and Senate to appoint, during good behavior, one Circuit Judge for each Judicial District, with salaries, and ten Judicial Commissioners for each of the eight Judicial Districts without salaries, to try causes without Jury, on prior payment by the party noticing the action for trial of $15 before the hearing of the action, in all cases, where neither of the parties have in the pleadings demanded trial by jury, with power to the Commissioners to hear and decide demurrers, and to perform such other duties as the Legislature may prescribe.

This arrangement of the Judiciary would enable a cause to be finished in two years, and save annually to the State probably $200,000 in law expenses. It would deprive the rich suitor of power to rule or ruin his poor opponent.

The Governor and the Senate ought to have a term of four years and the House two years, and each should have fixed annual salaries, and no travel, or et ceteras.

All judicial officers of the State ought to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, except Justices of the Peace, and the Board of Supervisors ought to appoint them. Sheriffs, clerks, marshals and coroners ought to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. Then the Governor, vested with a power of removal for causes, can enforce the laws by controlling his subordinates, as he did formerly.

Boards of Education should be wholly appointed by Common Councils of cities, and by the Trustees of villages, to keep the Bible in schools, and keep our school books from mutilation, and proper persons in control of them.

These are a few of the things that ought to be done.

HAMILTON.

"The Way our Beef is Brought to Us."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption, in your paper of the 2d inst., after copying an article from the Rochester *Democrat*, on the way fat cattle are transported from the West to New-York City, you say:

> "A fat ox, carried from the prairies of Illinois, packed with other cattle as closely as possible, in the roasting temperature of last week, without once tasting water. The distance is at least eight hundred miles, and the speed twelve miles an hour,—sixty-six hours are the poor animals thus famished and roasted. Is such beef fit to be eaten?"

We have been for the last eighteen months the largest shippers of fat cattle from Illinois, (or, indeed, from any other State,) to your City, and we herewith beg to give the public a statement of the way we send our cattle forward. Our shipping point is Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., on the Great Western Railroad,—and our average shipments are *three hundred* head per week from Jacksonville. The stock trains proceed to Lafayette, Ind., a distance of 200 miles, when the cattle are taken from the cars, and fed and watered, and rested from twenty-four to thirty hours. From Lafayette the trains pass over the Wabash Valley Road to Toledo, a distance of 196 miles, when the **cattle are again reshipped, and fed and watered, and remain 24 hours, on good fresh pasture, or in clean lots, and fed on corn and hay. From Toledo we ship to Dunkirk, *viâ* the Lake-Shore Road** or Lake, where the stock remains from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; from thence to Campville, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, when another halt takes place of twenty-four to thirty hours, and the cattle cared for as before; from Campville, the trains with stock run to Bergen, which is the same as the City. The average time is ten days in transit from Jacksonville to New-York City, which makes *two hundred and forty hours*, instead of sixty-six, as you stated in your paper of the 2d inst.

In all our shipments of stock, we have only lost eight head, from heat or other exposure, and that was from detention on the Wabash Valley Road,—and we hazard nothing in saying, that our cattle arrive at Forty-fourth-street in as good condition (the difference of weight excepted) as the day they leave the prairies.

Respectfully, &c.,

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

A Shriek from the Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Look at the facts. In the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts of this City there are at this moment upon the Law and Equity Calendars untried and undisposed of about 9,000 causes, involving at least $50,000,000, and very many of these causes are over three years old. In the face of these facts our judges have unanimously decided to adjourn the Courts over to next October. They seem to be of opinion that the beautiful weather we are now enjoying is unfit to try causes, and, in fact, the whole months of July, August and September are not adapted to the administration of justice. SHAKESPEARE said, "First hang all the lawyers." Had he lived at this day, would he not have said, "First hang all the Judges?" There are in this City full 2,500 lawyers, who are dependent upon their daily business in the Courts for a livelihood. Imagine their distress by this suspension of the Courts during the best quarter of the year; and then, again, imagine the imprecations that must burst forth from the thousands of exasperated litigants at what is called "the Law's delay;" their property withheld from them, their legal rights suspended—and all to gratify the *rural* propensities of a dozen men, who obtained their elevation from the very people they thus abuse. The placing of our Judges upon a salary and taking away the fees, was the death-blow to speedy justice. So long as the Judge could pocket a dollar for an order, or a fee for trying a cause, there was no want of Judges or open Courts about the City Hall; but under the present salary system, to find a Judge that will devote an hour to any case between the first of July and the first of October is out of the question. The only remedy for this abuse, and the only hope of a reform is, that the Legislature will assemble on the first of January next, when petitions will be responded to that will correct the evil.

HUMPHREY.

SICKNESS AT SAGUA LA GRANDE.—The brig *Maria*, Capt. J. D. INGRAHAM, arrived at this port on Tuesday afternoon, last from Cuba, having sailed from Sierra Morena on the 28th ult., and Sagua la Grande on the 30th. Capt. INGRAHAM reports that the yellow fever, black vomit and small-pox were raging to a fearful extent among the shipping at Sagua la Grande. There were upwards of twenty sail of vessels in port, most of which had lost some portions of their crew and several their entire crew and officers. The bark *Marion*, Capt. FARNHAM, from Havana, arrived on the 29th. Three of her crew had died on the passage, and three others were sick on board. Capt. FARNHAM'S wife was taken sick on the passage, and died on board just as the ship dropped anchor. The bark *Ranger* arrived on the morning of the 30th, from Havana, in charge of the mate, Capt. SEABURY having stopped at Havana, and reported seven of her crew dead, the mate sick, and only three men on board able to do duty. She was assisted into port by the Pilots.

There was no sickness prevailing at Sierra Morena except a few cases of small-pox which occurred among the plantations.

Mr. JOHN BARNS, of this town, one of the crew of the *Maria*, died at the hospital at Sierra Morena, on the 17th of June, after a sickness of eight days, from disease contracted at Havana.

The officers and crew of the *Maria* are all in good health.—*Bristol Phenix*.

The Free-Love Settlement at Berlin Heights-Ohio.

The following communication, which we copy from the Sandusky *Register* of the 17th inst., shows that the Free-Lovers who have established themselves at Berlin Heights, intend to hold their position, regardless of the sentiment of the community about them. It also presents some of the means by which a portion of their neighbors hope eventually to expel them.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir:* In an article in the *Tri Weekly Register* of 8th inst., it seems you have noticed the Institution known as Free Love, now infesting our beautiful township.

You say "it is surprising that the good citizens of Berlin, who are among the most intelligent and virtuous communities in this or any other State, should so long and so quietly have submitted to this infliction." So say we. Now, as I claim to be one of those citizens you speak of, I desire to say a few words in defence. That we have at the Heights, (and some in other portions of the township,) hitherto very good citizens, and among our oldest settlers, those who have always carried with them a good reputation for morality, and been exemplary in their conduct at home and abroad, and whom we have highly esteemed, but who have in this case to all appearances, been monomaniacal. Whether from their pure love of freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and an almost unlimited tolerance of thought and expression—religiously—(as they oppose all orthodox) they have unconsciously added to their creed freedom of the sexes, I cannot say; but their conduct would indicate something of that sort.

As I am plain spoken, and consider truth stronger than fiction, I must name the most prominent of those who have given aid and comfort to this enemy of good morals and good citizenship.

MR. NOAH HILL and two or three of his sons, and one son-in-law, all having families, making their numbers quite large, have been first and foremost in locating and retaining the Free-Lovers at the Heights.

The first instance which I will mention is the leasing, and afterwards selling, of the old Water Cure site and privileges for a grist-mill, whereon the Free Lovers have congregated ever since the supposed exodus last Fall. They returned one at a time during the Winter and Spring. This Spring, after knowing all their peculiarities, they have purchased four acres more from the Hill family, and have since erected three or four dwellings thereon, and I understand are about to erect more. In addition to this purchase, by the assistance and influence of Prof. B. L. HILL, (a son,) they were able to out-general a very worthy man, (of a family who wished a residence,) in the purchase of the property of the late LEWIS OSBORNE, containing about 14 acres of land, with quite a large frame house upon it, and which is now occupied by Free-Lovers. This Hill family further assist in aid and sympathy to these loathsome beings in human shape—by selling and crediting where they are not able to pay—by advocating their cause and their pretended claims, where charges are made against them—by their influence and presence at their meetings, at their decoys and dances—and by claiming the obligations of the citizens to the support of their mill. JOHN R. HOPKINS, a son-in-law, has been very active in giving them aid and comfort, as advocate in public and private circles, in giving bail, in furnishing his son as fiddler-general for them at their decoys and dances; by furnishing team, and driving it himself for them, to pic-nic and bathing places, and by his constant presence and influence, at home and abroad, in figuring for them.

In addition to this family there is EVERTON KELLOGG, who sold them land last Fall, and then again, lately; and a few others, equally prominent men, have been active in retaining them at the Heights, who—in Revolutionary days—would be branded as tories and traitors to their country, were they to aid the enemy no more than they now do the Free-Lovers.

MR. I. FOWLER will sell them goods of all kinds, and when they have not the money to pay for them he will give them credit; will take their flour, recommend it as the best, and launch forth upon the quality of the flour, and the duty of citizens to sustain their mill, &c.

Neither time nor your space will permit me to particularize further. But I must say that with such men and others, not having moral courage (were they so disposed) to say, "We will not buy, sell, lend or borrow, or in any way countenance your presence in our midst," rests the responsibility of that which has brought forth and now nourishes this curse, this moral upas, this blight amongst us.

The outsiders in location, but not in interest or feelings, had hoped and fervently prayed that they were blotted out from among us last Fall. But our hopes have been blasted. The influence of the almighty dollar in the sale of lands, goods, &c., has overridden and beclouded all virtue, all morals, together with the bright prospects of the future of our town. Now, what can we do? The half has not been in the papers, neither is it proper. Their presence is a stench in our nostrils. The boys, young and old, watch the Free-Lovers, and the moment they see a movement towards the creek, it is a signal for them to hide away from their parents, and visit the exhibition of their disgusting and abominable performances in the water. Men and women, naked, are more familiar in their mutual freedom than your City boys when frolicking in the waters of your beautiful Bay together.

Let the people arouse, and put on their armor of self-defence, and destroy this Sodom—this receptacle of all pollution. We need the Press—we need the united efforts of all good citizens. Shall we have it? *Moral suasion* has no antidote for this disease—hardly with its sympathizers; but action we must have—the universal condemnation of the Press and all good citizens, boldly and publicly proclaimed. There does not exist a better soil nor a more generous people than will be found in the township of Berlin. It is not a majority, but a mere minority, of the people who court this Free Love curse; but it is a few individuals who have been blest with means and influence, and are now perverting their use; and their location favors their project. Now, let the stigma rest where it belongs. Don't blame us outsiders, who had nothing to do in allowing it to come into Berlin, and are now powerless to prevent it. We have, some of us at least, the independence to say, and live up to that saying, that we will neither buy, sell, borrow nor lend, nor in any way give countenance to their presence; and those that will, should be known and named by the company they keep; and *will* be by every well-wisher of good society, and your friend, FAIR PLAY.

Colonel Steptoe's Battle with the Indians.

LETTERS FROM COL. STEPTOE AND LIEUT. MULLAN.

From the Richmond South, 19th.

A private letter from Colonel STEPTOE, dated at Fort Walla-Walla, 31st May, 1858, has been placed at our disposal, from which we extract and subjoin his narrative of the circumstances attending his recent action with the Spokane and other Indians.

As Colonel S. did not enter the Indian country with any expectation of hostilities, we do not feel justified in criticising his retreat. His men seem to have fought bravely, and his own undoubted courage and conduct render it probable that no alternative remained, except to be cut off in detail or abandon his expedition. In the face of such a disparity of force, and in a position so unfavorable, it was perhaps the best that could be done. It does not seem to have been a surprise, but an unexpected declaration of hostilities on the part of the Indians. The Florida war began with the surprise and massacre of DADE's command, and we suppose that this battle will be a prelude to an obstinate and expensive war. Such things are, however, the incidents of empire, and the Government has no choice except a vigorous and decisive campaign against the Spokanes and their allies.

COL. STEPTOE says: "I left this fort (Walla Walla) on the 13th, with the command mentioned above, (125 men,) to visit Colville, a white settlement near the British line, and about 200 miles distant. The object of my visit was to talk with the white people and Indians, and try to effect a more harmonious intercourse between them. Two deep, strong rivers—the Snake and the Spokane—had to be crossed. I succeeded in crossing the first with great difficulty, and when near the other found myself suddenly in the presence of more than a thousand Indians, all armed, painted and highly excited. They demanded whether we came to attack them. I answered that we were friends to all who were friendly, and did not wish to fight if it could be avoided. They expressed themselves satisfied, but posted themselves on the summits of three hills, around the bases of which our road wound.

Never suspecting treachery, I was on the point of entering the defile, when a mere accident excited my suspicion, and I turned aside. There is no doubt on my mind now, that, if we had gone on, not one would have lived to see the morrow. I halted and encamped, but the baffled savages glared upon us, hesitating to attack, and we remained thus, in a half hostile attitude, till near sunset. The merest trifle would have been sufficient to precipitate either party upon the other.

* * * * *

The next morning I resumed the march, but had only gone two or three miles when the Indians attacked the rear guard, and immediately the fight became general. We labored under the disadvantage of having to fight while moving on, and in the midst of a country of successive hills peculiarly favorable to the enemy. My force was all mounted, but composed chiefly of troops who had never before been under fire. About 12 o'clock, the commander of one company fell, and, the Indians charging fiercely upon his men, they gave way and could not be rallied. Soon after, another company commander fell, and some of the bravest petty officers in the command were severely wounded. I determined, therefore to take a position and halt. The fight continued without intermission, until a short time before sunset, when the enemy posted themselves all around us to wait for the night and for reinforcements. We knew that 200 or 300 more would join them before morning; our ammunition was nearly exhausted, our loss in killed and wounded very considerable. It was evident that we could not fight another day.

These considerations determined me to make a forced march and get possession of the canoes in which we had crossed Snake River before the enemy could do so. Painful as the step was, I saw there was no other alternative. We could not remain where we were, and a slow march would be fully as disastrous; for, if the enemy seized upon the canoes our situation would be worse than ever. For these reasons I put the command in motion about 10 o'clock at night, and did not stop until we reached the river nearly 90 miles off.

This war has been maturing for some time, but if I could have beaten the enemy at the start, all future difficulty might have been prevented; as it is, I fear that many lives will be lost before a satisfactory adjustment can be arrived at. The savages appear to have been excited by rumors that the Government intends to take possession of their lands, and the act of the last Congress, to lay out a military road from the place to the waters of the Upper Missouri, fully satisfied them of the truth of the rumor. The party to survey the road was just assembling here, and the fight with me has no doubt saved it from massacre."

From the Boston Traveller, 19th.

Lieut. MULLAN has written to Mr. JAMES G. SWAN, of this City, who has placed at our disposal the following letter:

CAMP JORDAN, NEW-FORT DALES, }
TEN MILE CREEK, June 1, 1858. }

MY DEAR SIR: You will doubtless be pained and surprised to hear of the peculiar turn that everything has taken in this region; my party equipped, and thoroughly organized, left the Dales 25th ultimo—which, considering I left New-York 5th April, was making good time. On the morning of the 24th an express reached Fort Dales from Walla-Walla, bringing the startling intelligence that the Indians on Snake River had banded together and attacked Col. STEPTOE, who has 175 men. They fought three days, losing 2 officers, and 9 men killed and 15 wounded, losing all their animals and camp equipage, and meeting with a complete route. They fled in the night, and Col. STEPTOE reports that they were even lucky at that. He sent me an express yesterday stating that under the circumstances he could not furnish me an escort—as it would require a regiment of troops to protect my road, with the Indians in their present condition. The most of the feeling arose from the fact that they heard that a road was about passing through their country, and they were determined to resist it. Col. STEPTOE reports that the Indians fought like fiends, and Father FOSET has told him that a number of the tribes have counselled together, and have formed a solemn pledge to massacre any party that shall attempt another survey through their country.

Colonel STEPTOE has reported to General CLARK, and also wrote me yesterday that he does not hesitate to say that this engagement saved my party from one of the most terrible of massacres that has ever occurred in the Indian country. So you see how things now stand. Is it not terrible—sad in the extreme. I have had one of the best organized and equiped parties that ever left the Dales. Captain JORDAN, after whom I have named my camp, has been particularly zealous in seeing me succeed, and has done everything possible to assist my movements, but the Fates would seem to be against me just now. I wrote to-day to the Secretary of War to say that to-morrow I shall move my camp back to the Dales, discharge my men, herd my animals, store my goods, and await further instructions from the Department.

I am still sanguine that a road might be made, although it seems it has had unprecedented difficulties to contend with. But, after all, may it not be another and greater link in the connection from the Missouri to the Columbia than has ever yet occurred? A steamer this time next year will be running up Snake River, and this will connect direct now Colville and the Collendratine, and ere long all those little valleys will be filled up and teeming with life and with business. I yet, notwithstanding all these sad and terrible disasters, predict for Washington Territory a great future. The Dales is quite a flourishing little place, and a large trade must some day spring up in that region. The steamer made to run up to Walla-Walla and Snake River met with a most lamentable accident. The day of her trial trip she, through the stupidity of her men, was allowed to run over the main cascades of the Columbia, and only by good fortune was not stove to pieces. I was on board of her at the time, and must say never came so near going into another world as I did then. Does it not really seem that everything named tends to work badly for Washington Territory, for all these are accidents that affect her. I know that the Governor will be but too sad to hear of the peculiar state of things in this region, but it cannot now be regretted. *He can, however, congratulate himself with the reflection that if his treaties had been ratified, the disaster with Steptoe would have never occurred.* I shall await at the Dales till I can hear from Washington. There is no telling what my fate is to be as yet. Let me hear from you. Yours, truly, MULLAN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Currant Culture, Gooseberries, Peas, Early Southern Fruit, &c.

The Farmers' Club resumed its bi-monthly meetings on Monday, Mr PARDEE in the Chair.

The Session was opened by Judge MEIGS reading extracts and translations from foreign agricultural journals. One from the *Revue Horticole* announces that the leaves of plants do not—cannot absorb dew, their function being simply a respiratory one.

Fine specimens of four kinds of currants were on exhibition, among them a branch off a bush heavily laden with the cherry-currant, from CHAS. F. ERHARD's nursery, at Ravenswood. Mr. SELON ROBINSON read a description of the fruit, prepared by Mr. ERHARD.

It is not a distinct species, but simply a new variety of the *Ribes Rubrum*. The distinguishing properties of the cherry-currant are: Strong robust growth of the bush—the shoots being stouter, the leaves larger, and of a darker green than the common sort. The blossom of the cherry-currant is easily distinguished from the greenish yellow blossom of the red and white Dutch by its darker brownish color. But its most valuable distinction consists in the uniformly great size of the berries. They measure from half an inch to five eighths of an inch in diameter, all the berries of a bunch being generally of nearly one size, while the bunches of the common currant taper down to a very small berry at the end. Beside this, the berries are also distinguishable by their dark red color. Another and very striking feature of the cherry-currant consists in the manner the bunches are distributed over the branches. While with the common currant the fruit is rather thinly—at least, by comparison—scattered over the branches, the cherry-currants hang in massive clusters, so tight that the stems of the fruit-strings can scarcely be seen. Branches of the bush, of from one to three feet in length, are often unbroken clusters of luscious fruit, which gives the bushes a charming rich appearance.

To grow them, manure, plow and hoe them as you do your Indian Corn. As the bushes grow very strong, they should be planted not less than 4x4 feet, or, perhaps, 4x5 feet, apart, which will give 2,178 plants per acre. Shade for the fruit is indispensable, to bring it to perfection; if too much exposed to the hot rays of the sun, the berries ripen prematurely before they attain their full size. All the shade necessary to protect the fruit is furnished by the bush itself, if not disabled by pruning. The bush, not the tree form, was deemed best for this, and, indeed, for all Currant culture. The average product for an acre of the bushes, at 5 years old, was put down at 13,068 pounds. The price of common currants in the New-York market varies from four to seven cents per pound at wholesale, which justifies the anticipation of six cents per pound for cherry-currants for many years to come, and this would make the value of the crop per acre equal to $784. Half-a-day of plowing and three days of hoeing, by one man, will clean and stir the ground of one acre most effectually, which, at ordinary wages of man and horse, will cost $3 50, which makes four plowings and hoeings cost $14. Picking 13,068 pounds, at one-third cent per pound, (about 15 cents per bushel,) will be $43. If we allow $27 for manure every year, the whole expenses per acre would sum up to $84, leaving $700 clear, of which only the cost of bringing them to market would have to be deducted.

Mr. LAWTON following, approved the sentiments above recorded; especially the preference for bush-culture he insisted on. Some of his Dutch red currants present were not as handsome as they would have been, and many of his "crystal currants" had been dried up by the intense heat of the sun during these last days—the leaves falling early, and the fruit withering. If they had not been trained as trees, but had been allowed to spread themselves as bushes, their leaves would have clung on longer, and so shaded the fruit, to its great benefit.

The *Gooseberry* Mr. LAWTON preferred to train too as a bush—it being far less likely to mildew than when trained as a tree. The best fruit grew on the shoots of the previous year's wood, and on this wood it seldom mildewed.

Mr. FULLER, of Brooklyn, agreed in the preference of the bush form for both currants and gooseberries. Of all currants, he preferred, especially for the West (Wisconsin and Iowa,) the large white Provence currant, which is not quite so large as the cherry currant, but is of a milder flavor. Of gooseberries, he preferred HOUGHTON's—a Massachusetts variety raised from a wild seedling.

Mr. FIELD presented all that he had been able to save from decay of a box containing some thirty varieties of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, &c., which were raised by Col. PETERS, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. FIELD said that South Carolina and Georgia had gone largely into the business of raising early fruit for the New-York market. The peaches, melons and apricots now in the market, were all from those States, and the Southerners were confident that with a few years' practice they could under-bid New-Jersey and Long Island for the New-York market, besides furnishing a ripe article some two months before it is mature in this latitude. Peaches in South Carolina, for instance, ripen from the first to the middle of July—here they are in season two months later.

Mr. ROBINSON read an extract from the letter of a man who had planted 2,000 seedling currants, "and if he got one better than the original he should feel paid for his pains." It was encouraging to know that men were so earnest in their endeavors to improve our fruits. Mr. R. read, too, a letter from Mr. E. B. COCHRAN, of Michigan, who said the way to get peas with no weevil in them was to plant the June Pea, strawberry or marrow fat as early as possible, in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, mark the ground about 2 inches deep, sow a row of beets between each row, cultivate as for potatoes, and when the pea straw is out of the way plow all the ground towards the beets. In this way premium beets were to be had and peas without weevil, blight or mildew from the middle of June till green corn comes.

Mr. R. added some comments on the ignorance of scientific men even, on the method by which manures benefit crops. The smelter knows why he adds to his crucible this or that salt—it is not to enrich the crucible—nor is the manure added to the earth to enrich it, but to be converted into grains. After a few further remarks the Club adjourned for two weeks.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

The Captains of the old police presented a petition for services as keepers of station-houses from the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill to the time they were handed over to the Commissioners of Police. Referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

The communication of the Mayor, nominating Wm. M. Evarts, Wilson G. Hunt and Gustavus A. Conover, Commissioners of the New City Hall, was called up, and, on motion to confirm, was lost—ayes, 4; nays, 7.

The following is the opinion in relation to the pay of the Excise Commissioners:

OPINION OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION ON THE SALARY OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION }
No. 237 Broadway, July 19, 1858. }

To the Hon. The Board of Supervisors:

By your Resolution of May 18, 1858, the Committee on County Offices of your Board was requested to obtain the opinion of the Counsel on the claim of WM. J. HASKETT, for services as Treasurer to the Excise Commissioners.

I was not furnished with a copy of the account, but have procured from your clerk what I presume to be the account referred to. On examining it, I find it to be composed of some one hundred and twenty-five items, classified under three or four general heads. The services mentioned have relation to Mr. HASKETT, as one of the Commissioners of Excise for this County, and Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners. The warrant of the Board of Supervisors to allow the claim must be found, if at all, in the act entitled "An Act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857.

The second section of this Act prescribes the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Excise, and provides that they shall meet in their respective counties on the 3d Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint, not exceeding ten days in any one year, and in the City of New-York, not exceeding fifty days, for the purpose of discharging the duties devolved upon them. The day of their first annual meeting is arbitrarily fixed by the law itself, and the Legislature contemplated the possibility that all the business of the Commission might, in some counties at least, be performed in one day.

The times at which they meet, subsequently to the 3d Tuesday in May, are discretionary with a majority of the Commissioners, but are limited in number to fifty days in the County of New-York, and to ten days in every other county in the State. The reason for this distinction is too obvious and self-suggestive to require even passing comment, and the real question which I am to consider, is whether the statutory limitation applies to all the duties of every kind which may be required from the Board of Excise.

The good intended to be accomplished by the act is the suppression of intemperance—the means by which the result is to be attained are the "regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors." The agents to carry out the will of the Legislature, are the Commissioners of Excise. Their duties and powers are specifically and clearly defined. They may grant licenses to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to certain persons upon certain prescribed terms. They must keep a record, in the form designated in the law, of all their doings as Excise Commissioners, and the fifth section of the act provides that "no fee or reward shall be taken by any *Board* of Excise, or by any member thereof, or by any clerk thereof, for *any service required of such Board*, nor shall any compensation be retained by any such Board, or by any clerk thereof, out of the Excise money; but the *persons* composing such Board of Excise shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day for services actually performed, and *no other* OR GREATER compensation shall be allowed."

I cannot discover any ambiguity in the language employed, nor do I see how the construction which Mr. Commissioner HASKETT seeks to put upon it can be reasonably maintained. He separates his duty and office into distinct classes, and charges $3 a day for drafting and preparing forms; $3 per day for *receiving applications* for licenses as distinguished from *granting licenses*, for which a separate charge of $3 per day is made; and $3 per day for receiving the license fee, and depositing it with the County Treasurer. All this is confessedly "service" in the language of the act "required of the Board." For all such service as I have shown, the law declares the Commissioners shall severally receive three dollars per day for each day of the 50 actually spent in its performance. "No other, or greater compensation shall be allowed or taken," says the law: and yet Mr. HASKETT charges $12 per day for his services as a Commissioner of Excise.

I dissent entirely from his views, and from the ingenious arguments by which he endeavors to support them. To my mind there is no room for doubt upon this subject. No Commissioner of Excise can be allowed, or can lawfully receive for his services as such, whether they be manual, moral, or intellectual, a greater compensation than $3 per day for each day he is necessarily employed; and as much as twelve is greater than three, just so much does the demand in this instance exceed the legal charge.

The only remaining question is as to the limitation of fifty days, mentioned in the 2d section of the Act. I have no difficulty in resolving this to be an absolute restriction upon the Commissioners of Excise. They *may* sit fifty days in each year. After this they are *functus officio* until the recurrence of the next arrival, third Tuesday in May. No license granted after the expiration of the fifty days, is valid, and the person selling under it is liable to the penalty of $50 for each offence, prescribed in the 13th section, for selling without a license. That this is the true construction of the law, is also apparent from the 4th section, which provides that licenses shall remain in force for "*fifty days* after the third Tuesday in May next, succeeding the granting of such license." The dealer must apply for a renewal of his license within the fifty days allowed by the law, or go without its benefits and allowance for one year. If the Commissioners may charge more than three dollars per day, and spend more than fifty days in session, so may the clerk to the Commissioners, whose compensation is the same as that of a Commissioner; and if the time which they may spend is a matter resting in the discretion of the Board, two hundred and fifty days may be deemed necessary for consultation and preparation to sit, &c.; and thus, what the Legislature intended to be a source of profit to the county would become an onerous charge upon the inhabitants, and the fund which the statute creates "for the use of the poor" be impoverished, if not wholly destroyed.

My conclusions are, that the Board of Supervisors have no authority to allow any charge under the law other than three dollars per day to each of the Commissioners and the Clerk *for each day actually spent in session*, not exceeding fifty days, and such charge for room rent, minute books and blanks, as may be necessary, when those last-mentioned have been actually incurred by the Commissioners, and that the bill presented by Mr. HASKETT must be audited and allowed upon the principles above stated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Board of Supervisors.

Mayor's Office—TUESDAY.

THE HEALTH COMMISSION.—Business at the Board of Health Commissioners on Tuesday was chiefly of a routine character.

The steam-tug *Cinderella* has been employed in accordance with the directions of the previous day, in attending vessels arriving at Lower Quarantine. She left at an early hour yesterday morning, with Dr. Gillett on board, for that place.

The annexed communication was forwarded by His Honor the Mayor to the Pilot Commissioners:

To the Honorable the Board of Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the direction of the Commissioners of Health, I herewith transmit to you a copy of a communication made by the Health Officer at their meeting yesterday, in reference to vessels arriving at this port from infected places or ports, together with copies of resolutions adopted by the Commissioners, in relation to the same subject. The great importance of the preservation of the health, not only of this City, but of the neighboring places, must be evident to you without my calling your attention especially thereto, not alone to protect their inhabitants, so far as it can be done, against the inroads of pestilential or infectious diseases by way of this port, but to preserve the trade of the City from that loss which an epidemic would necessarily create, requires all of us to do whatever we can to secure these important ends.

The Commissioners of Health and myself, in the performance of our duties in this respect, have deemed it to be requisite, in consequence of the large number of arrivals from infected places, and the accumulation of vessels subject to quarantine at the upper anchorage, with the close proximity as well of the City as of the adjacent shores of Staten Island and New-Jersey, that all vessels from sickly ports, before coming up shall be anchored in the Lower Bay, and there inspected by the Health Officer, in compliance with his recommendations.

Confidently trusting that your Honorable Board will aid the Commissioners of Health and myself in carrying out the resolutions which have been adopted in relation to this subject, I subscribe myself
Your obedient servant,
D. F. TIEMANN.

The following communication was received in relation to the ship *Pacific:*

To His Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

SIRS: The ship *Pacific*, which arrived at Quarantine July 1, and which was ordered to discharge her cargo on lighters there, has between three and four hundred bags of wool and eight hundred dry hides on board, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, should not be allowed to come to the wharves, but, on the other hand, should be ventilated and stored in the Government warehouse at Quarantine. With the approval of your honorable Board, the said wool and wool and hides will be thus disposed of.
Respectfully, R. H. THOMPSON.

The following recommendation was also received

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health:

SIRS: The brig *Butler* came to Quarantine on the 12th inst., from Port au Platte, St. Domingo, laden with tobacco, mahogany and hides. On the passage to this port, the vessel had two men sick with remittent fever, one of whom died, and the other was sent to the Marine Hospital.

The cases of disease on board this vessel were remittent, without question, and, inasmuch as we have no proof of any sickness of a contagious character being in Port au Platte, and as the Captain of the *Butler* reports to the same effect, I am of opinion that it is safe for the public health to grant to the *Butler* a stream permit.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

The following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That the owners and masters of all vessels now lying at the lower quarantine anchorage, and of all vessels which may hereafter lie at the said anchorage, and which now are or may be subject to quarantine in accordance with the resolutions, orders or directions of this Board, be and they are hereby directed to properly man the said vessels to examine or right the anchors thereof, and otherwise care for the said vessels, so that they shall not suffer from, or in any way be damaged, by reason of any unfavorable weather or any other cause.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Forgery in the General Post-Office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 20.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *Wm. Fuller.*—The defendant was indicted for forging acceptances on the General Post-Office, was arraigned to-day, and pleaded not guilty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 20.

Before R. E. Stilwell, Esq.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *William Leonard.*—The defendant was examined to-day upon two charges—one for passing counterfeit twenty five-cent pieces, and the other for attempting to pass counterfeit coin on Henry Myers.

The evidence showed that the defendant went into the store of Myers, and called for a glass of beer, and tendered a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece in payment. He was arrested, and another counterfeit twenty-five-cent piece was found upon him. He was committed for trial.

Before Joseph Brigham.

RECEIVING STOLEN COUPONS.

Julius Gerson, of No 33 Pine-street, made affidavit that Louis Stern and Adolph and Jacob New had received certain coupons, knowing them to have been embezzled from the Post Office. The Commissioner issued his warrant, and the parties were arrested.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 20.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of John Fitton.—Upon the application of Charles M. Jenks and W. P. James, counsel for John Fitton, a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted directing the officer having John Fitton in charge to produce him before the Court to-day. It is alleged that Fitton was arrested and imprisoned at the Police head-quarters on a charge of conspiracy, with his brother James, to swindle a Mr. Moses, of Marcellus, N. Y., a partner of James Fitton, out of $40,000. Detective-Officer O. Keefe appeared in Court with the prisoner, but made no return to the writ. The Court ordered the writ to be dismissed and the accused discharged. Subsequently Officer O'Keefe rearrested Fitton in the Court-room and took him away. Mr. James then made an affidavit reciting that fact, and that the officer had no warrant to rearrest Fitton, and applied for an order to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt, which the Court granted.

DECISIONS.

George G. Andrews vs. *Hartman Freeland et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion, $10.

Louis Chronchit vs. *Emilie Delaford.*—Motion granted with costs, and with leave to set up an express warrantee on payment of the costs.

H. M. Murchison et al. vs. *Josh. A. Sherman et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Eliza Greatorex vs. *Wm. W. Greatorex.*—Motion for a commission granted.

Frank Hay vs *Robert J. Reed.*—Motion granted on payment of costs and on filing security.

Zophar D. Mills vs. *Richard S. Todd et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied; reference ordered to appoint a receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

Before the Hon. Judge Bosworth.

INTERESTING TO NON RESIDENT PLAINTIFFS.

Gulch vs. *Barnaby et al.*—The defendants move for an order that plaintiff file security for costs on the ground that she has become a resident of New-Jersey since the action was commenced. The motion is opposed on the ground that this action is brought to recover possession of personal property, and that plaintiff gave an understanding with sureties such as is prescribed by sec. 209 of the Code. To this it is answered that the defendants required and obtained a return of the property by executing with the sureties such an understanding as is provided for by sec. 211 of the Code.

The Supreme Court held, in Rogers and Wife *vs.* Hitchcock, that a plaintiff in replevin, who had executed the proper bond, would not be compelled to give a further bond as security in costs, although not a resident of this State (9 Wend. 462.) This was probably so decided on the ground that a bond under 2 R. S., 523, sec. 7, was as broad as a bond under 2 R. S., 620, sec. 4. That by the bond first given the defendants had been furnished with all the security to which 2 R. S., 620 Title II. entitled him. The Revised Statutes do not enable a defendant in a replevin suit to procure a return of the property to himself by merely demanding it, and giving prescribed security.

There is much in the provisions of the code in support of the proposition that when a defendant in an action to recover possession of personal property requires a return of it to himself, and complies with sec. 211 of the code, he thereby loses and is deprived of all right to bring an action for any purpose on the undertaking given by the plaintiff to obtain the possession *pendente lite.*

If the defendants succeed the only judgment they can recover is one for costs. It may at least be said that the code does not in terms allow them to assess damages for the temporary interruption of their possession. (Code sec. 277.)

It is quite clear that the rights of the defendants to sue upon the plaintiffs' undertaking may be very different from those of a defendant in an action of replevin under the R. C. I think, therefore, she is not exempted from liability to file security for costs, because she gave an undertaking under sec. 209 of the code, nor because she does not intend to reside permanently in New Jersey. Security for costs must be filed in twenty days.

District-Attorney's Office.

THE CANGEMI CASE—MOTION TO ADD TO THE RECORD THE WITHDRAWAL OF A JUROR.

Yesterday the Messrs. Blankman gave notice to the District-Attorney that on the 24th of July, 1858, they will move the Supreme Court to add and incorporate in and as part of the record of the proceedings in the action of the People *vs.* Michael Cangemi, filed July 12, 1858, all the matters specially embraced in the papers, and that occurred during the trial of the case, which have been omitted from the record, considering the same being a material part of the record of the Court, and essential to the justice and understanding of the cause. And that the defendant will also move the Court for such other and further order or orders and relief in the premises as shall seem necessary and proper.

The papers referred to were published during the former proceedings. They are the certificate of Judge Wright, that by agreement a juror was withdrawn; the stipulation by which he was withdrawn and Mr. Blankman's points, why an arrest of judgment should be granted; the reasons why a new trial should be granted.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

MICHIGAN.

Caton Rapids, Kent County.—The crops on the whole are as good as usual. The "weevil and rust" have injured the wheat very much in some localities. Otherwise it is a heavy crop. Corn is generally good, but the wet weather prevented a good deal from being planted, and some rotted in the ground. Potatoes and oats both good.

Rochester, Oakland County.—There is a large quantity of corn planted; prospect of a fair crop. Much ground sown with oats and barley. Not large crops expected for the number of acres. Not so much wheat sown last Fall as usual. In this and adjoining towns it is badly injured by "midge and rust." Not much over one-quarter of a fair crop; very little if any to expect.

OHIO.

Woodford, Monroe County.—Our crop of wheat, now being cut, will be about half the common crop. The tobacco crop not over one-third of last year's. We shall not suffer by the failure of either crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

Bolivar, Bolivar County.—Crops almost entirely destroyed by the inundation.

VIRGINIA.

Bath C. H., Bath County.—The small grain crop in the Valley of Virginia is almost a total failure, not half an average crop will be realized. The prospect for corn is very flattering.

Franklin, Pendleton County.—Same remarks refer to this as to Bath County.

Monterey, Highland County.—The small grain in this county is much injured by the "*rust*," even the oat crop has been almost destroyed in some sections by it—a thing we never heard of before. Corn looks promising.

GEORGIA.

Newton, Baker County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good.

Campbellton, Campbell County.—The products are principally cotton, corn, wheat and oats. The prospects now are good for corn and cotton; very fine wheat crop; oats total failure; do not make seed.

Albany, Dougherty County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are splendid, far surpassing that of any for the last ten years previous: so say our best planters.

Blakely, Early County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good; better than they have been for several years past.

TENNESSEE.

Greenville, Greene County.—There is a failure of the oat crop in this County. Wheat light. Fine prospects for more than an ordinary corn crop. A good deal of sugar-cane raising in this County this season.

Newport, Cocke County.—Same remarks refer to this as to Greene County.

ALABAMA.

Blountsville, Blount County.—The products are chiefly corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton, &c. The prospects now are that a very abundant crop of corn will be made this year. The wheat crop has been good. Oats proved an entire failure from the effects of "rust" or blight. Cotton is doing well, with fair prospects of a good yield.

LOUISIANA.

Mansfield, De Soto Parish.—The chief products are cotton and corn. Prospects are now middling fair. Cotton has not suffered as yet, but the corn has a little from drought.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Post, Arkansas County.—The products are chiefly cotton. The prospects now are rather favorable.

Arkadelphia, Clark County.—Cotton and corn are the chief products. The prospects now are favorable for an average crop of both.

Washington, Hemstead County.—Cotton and corn are the staple products. The prospects now are a good corn crop. Cotton will be short, from the fact of too much rain preventing the working of cotton when it most needs it. There will, however, be two-thirds of the ordinary crop made.

Zebulon, Pike County.—The staple products are corn, wheat, rye and oats. The prospects now are favorable for corn. The wheat crop is not a full one, and the oat crop almost a total failure.

TEXAS.

Marion, Angelina County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very fine for a good crop. Corn is safe. Cotton still subject to the "worm."

Sherman, Grayson County.—The products are chiefly wheat, cotton and corn. The prospects now are very flattering.

Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County.—Corn, wheat and cotton are the chief products. The prospects are very good at present, and cotton out of all danger except the "worm."

Burkeville, Newton County.—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. Prospects are very good. If there is no "worm" there will be a fine crop of cotton.

Milan, Sabine County.—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are very good.

San Augustine, San Augustine County.—The products of this County are chiefly corn, wheat and cotton. The prospects now are very good for a large cotton crop; but there is time yet for the "worm" to blast the whole of it.

Free Labor in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Carr Place was filled to overflowing last night by a multitude of the freemen of St. Louis, who came to welcome their gallant chiefs, in obedience to a call first issued yesterday morning.

Mr. BLAIR made one of his very best efforts. He pleaded the cause of the free white laboring man, drew a magnificent picture of the State—its resources—its capacities and its destiny—exposed the inconsistencies of his adversaries in tones of scathing rebuke, and placed his principles upon the ground of preference for white men and his own race. He also denounced the Lecompton iniquity and the extravagance of the Administration—proclaimed as false that sentiment of Senator HAMMOND, indorsed by the silence of Messrs. GREEN and POLK, that the laboring men of the country were the "mud-sills" of society—the "white slaves" of aristocrats—and drew a glorious portrait of Missouri as it will be when the white race shall have filled its valleys and its prairies and made the soil to blossom with the results of freedom.

Mr. BLAIR retired after speaking about an hour. His speech was listened to with the most earnest attention, and frequently interrupted with evidences of decided approbation. Mr. BLAIR had scarcely left the stand when the cry for "GRATZ BROWN" became general, and that gentleman made his appearance. He was received with three hearty cheers, which rolled up from the vast crowd with evident good will. He spoke for something more than half an hour to an attentive and indulgent auditory. His remarks, although argumentative, were received with frequent outbursts of approbation. He was followed by the Hon. JOHN D. STEVENSON in one of that Senator's happiest efforts.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	—	24	—
Flour, bbls	1,100	607	2,702
Wheat, bushels	—	—	2,064
Provisions, pkgs	—	20	763
Whisky, bbls	—	12	—

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The increased supply of Rio tends to depress prices, though the demand is fair. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bags Laguayra, and 3,100 bags Rio, (the latter ex *Phantom*,) on terms not disclosed. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, brokers, state that the week's receipts comprise 25,789 bags Rio, and 4,200 bags Santos; sales 6,857 bags Rio. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 69,418 pkgs., including 38,136 bags Rio and Santos, 8,100 Bahia, 7,504 St. Domingo, 7,478 Maracaibo, 5,000 Laguayra, with 2,600 bags and 600 mats Java. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 15c.@16½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@12¾c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9c.@9¾c., all 4 months' credit; and St. Domingo 9¾c.@9¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is stiffly held, but is inactive; sales having been reported, to-day, of only 850 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13½	13½

DRUGS—Sales 30 tons Soda Ash, part at $2 75@$2 87½; 500 kegs Bi Carb. Soda, at 5¼c.; 50 tons Sal Soda, at 2 3-16c.; 95 cases Cream Tartar, at 25½c.@27c.; 50 cases Crude Camphor at private bargain; 6,000 lbs. American Prussiate Potash, at 31c.@32c.; Tartaric Acid, 40c.

DYEWOODS—Sales 25 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $20, cash; and 120 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13, time. The last sale (including all here) of Camwood was made at $115, cash.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are now quoted at from $3@$3 75 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are more inquired for, including small No. 1, at $11@$11 25; small and medium No. 2, at $10@$10 25; and small No. 3, at $6@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Herring are moderately sought after, at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more firmness for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour, which are less freely offered. The demand is pretty brisk, for home use and for export. The current receipts are quite limited, and receivers are not disposed to sell, unless at higher rates. The transactions since our last add up 14,500 bbls

Sour, ℔ bbl	$3 50@$3 80
Superfine State	3 90@ 4 00
Extra State	4 05@ 4 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Ohio	3 95@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 65@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian continues scarce and in demand at strengthening prices; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales 2,300 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack request, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey; $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; and $19.50 for Brandywine, ℔ puncheon.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, to-day 4,280 boxes Menton Lemons at $4 55@$6 50, cash, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and lively demand at improved prices. Sales 53,000 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 12@$1 15; Red Western, part at $1 10 for a small lot of very choice; fair to strictly prime Milwaukee Club, in store, at 93c.@96c.; inferior to fair Racine at 87c.@90c.; inferior Chicago Spring at 85c.@87c.; prime would bring 89c.@90c.; fair old White Southern at $1 25; ordinary to prime new do. do. at $1 25@$1 42½; and fair prime new Red do. at $1 15@$1 26 ℔ bushel. Corn is less abundant and is in active request at higher and rising rates. Sales 35,000 bushels at 65c.@75c. for unsound mixed; 84c.@85c. for sound mixed Western; 87c. for Yellow Western; 89c.@90c. for prime White Southern, and 91c.@92c. Southern round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and firm; 3,000 bushels Northern brought 70c. ℔ bushel. Yesterday's sales were 2,100 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in demand and are stiffly held. Western, 46c.@47c.; State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern, 32c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

We are indebted to Mr. ED. BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1857:

To Great Britain and Ireland.

From.	To Date.	Bbls Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	July 16, 1858	686,949	4,821,311	1,709,107
New-Orleans	July 3, 1858	268,735	532,036	841,193
Philadelphia	July 6, 1858	89,634	160,977	460,739
Baltimore	July 8, 1858	91,572	204,238	250,197
Boston	July 9, 1858	3,667		8,920
Other Ports	July 2, 1858	22,591	128,597	3,520
Total, from Sept. 1, 1857		1,163,148	5,847,159	3,274,676
To about same period, 1857		846,250	7,253,440	4,604,491
To about same period, 1856		1,383,578	5,911,716	6,342,660
To about same period, 1855		139,922	202,875	6,049,460
To the Continent.				
From New York, to June 22, '58		99,151	115,782	10,651
From other Ports to latest date		160,407	141,527	6,030

HAY—The receipts of Bale and Loose Hay have been fair for the season, and prices have been feebly supported, though the demand has been moderately active. Salt Hay has been sparingly offered and purchased. Straw continues quiet and languid. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@65c.; Loose Hay, 50c.@85c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs. Bale Straw, 30c.@50c.; Loose Straw, at 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 25@$4 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Providence, during this week, hay was scarce and in demand, including New, at $12@$14; Old, at $13@$17; and Pressed, at $15@$20 ℔ ton. Straw was selling at $9@$12 ℔ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending July 10, sales were made of 1,000 bales Western, at $21 50 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at unaltered prices.

HOPS—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for last year's crop at 5c.@7c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is in rather limited demand, yet is steady in price.

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado has been in lively demand, and has been purchased to the extent of 450 hhds. at 27c.@29c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in. We quote New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 25c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 23c.@24c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin has been purchased to the extent of 2,700 bbls., to arrive and here, within a range of from $1 60@$1 65 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. About 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands, in lots, at 44½c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with more firmness, but are quiet. Linseed is in fair demand at 73c.@75c. ℔ gallon. Other varieties are in limited request at unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly brisker and dearer. Sales 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 12½ for Mess; $19 for Clear; $16 25@$16 40 for thin Mess, and $13 90@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are freely sought after, at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Sales 410 pkgs. within the range. Bacon is in request at from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at uniform rates. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime; and 11c.@11¼c. for No. 1 ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady. 230 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been more sought after, chiefly for export, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs., (including 600 tcs. for export,) ordinary to choice, at $3 12½@$3 75, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales, since our last, 2,000 sacks Ashton's Liverpool, fine, at $1 40, 500 sacks Marshall's, do. do., at $1 12½ ℔ sack, 10,000 bushels Turk's Island, at 21c. ℔ bushel, 4 months' credit, and 8,000 bushels St. Ubes, at 19c. ℔ bushel. Over 300,000 bushels of Salt remained on hand at Turk's Island, July 3.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at very full prices; sales to-day, 1,100 hhds. Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅝c.; and 79 hhds. Porto Rico at 8½c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. prime, at 9½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—This article is very dull; holders are firm, while buyers look for concessions; sales since Friday last—22 hhds. Kentucky at 12¼c.@12½c.; 56 hhds. Havana at 37c.@42c.; 50 cases Seedleaf at 8¼c., and 17 cases Florida on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 360 bbls., in lots, at 24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton on terms not ascertained; 3,100 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 10,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 6¾d., shipowners generally asking 7d.; and some heavy goods at 20s. For London, 150 tcs. India Beef at 6s. For Glasgow, 9,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. For Antwerp, 5,000 bushels Rye, in ship's bags, 8d.; 200 bags Coffee at ¼c. ℔ lb.; 50 tcs. Honey at 3c. ℔ gallon; 200 tons Logwood at 20s.; and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton, and 500 bbls. Resin, on terms not ascertained.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per steamer Africa] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20.

The general aspect of the Flour trade is that of quietness and inactivity, prices varying a trifle with the supply and demand. The City and local business during the warm season is always light, dealers avoiding heavy stocks, and buying with much caution. There is, however, but little disposition for further reduction, as the receipts are moderate and the trade steady, closing yesterday with more animation, and a small advance. For export there has been occasional sales lately to a moderate extent, checked now by an advance in English freights. There are still some inquiries for Sour Flour for shipment to England, but the firmness of holders prevents large operations. Prime Wheat continues in demand for export, but that description is in limited supply. The larger portion of the receipts are of the lower grades, which, not being suitable for shipments generally, is sold with difficulty, and at extremely irregular prices. From Chicago, the great shipping port of the West, we learn that the article is accumulating in warehouse, the heavy loss in sending it East having checked business. The Western papers are filled with reports of the condition of the new crop and its yield, which, from many sections of Illinois, Indiana and a portion of Wisconsin, are extremely unfavorable, great damage having been caused by the rust; still as there has been a large surface of land put under cultivation this year, there does not at present seem to be sufficient cause to apprehend a great deficiency, but, on the contrary, a strong belief that there will be an average crop throughout the States. Rye is without material change. Indian Corn has been in moderate demand for home use. The supply of Southern is very light, and prices are high for Yellow and White. Western Mixed is more plenty, but the larger portion of, the receipts, being unsound, are sold for distilling purposes.

FREIGHTS—The rates are higher on the fortnight. To Liverpool, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl. on Flour, and 6¼d.@7d. ℔ bushel on Grain. To London, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. on Flour and 7d. on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. on Flour, and 7d.@8d. on Grain.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR—State and Western—The demand has been fair during the fortnight for both the home trade and shipment abroad. Moderate purchases have been made for export to Great Britain, France and Spain. The receipts have been fair, but will be very light for some days to come, owing to a break in the canal; this, in connection with more favorable accounts per *North Star*, at hand to-day, has caused an improvement in the market, which closes buoyantly.

WHEAT—A good inquiry has existed for export, with a fair demand for milling; of good shipping parcels the supply has been limited. With an interruption in our canal navigation, and more favorable foreign advices, holders have to-day advanced their views, but in the unsettled state of the market, the quotations given below are in a measure nominal. In relation to our crop, it is feared that the general yield will prove below an average. INDIAN CORN—The demand is entirely for home consumption and distilling. Southern White can be quoted 88c.@90c. ℔ 56 lbs.; do. Yellow, nominal—no supply; Western Mixed 84c.@85c. RYE—In good request for the Continent; receipts very light—68c.@70c. ℔ 56 lbs FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 6d ℔ bbl.; Grain 8d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, Flour 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel. Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 12c.@15c. ℔ bushel. Antwerp, Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 8d. ℔ bushel. Peninsular Ports, 60c.@75c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 15c.@18c. ℔ bushel.

R. L. FABIAN'S CHICAGO CIRCULAR.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 16, 1858.

The accounts that reach us of the condition of the Wheat now nearly ready for harvest in the central and northern portions of Illinois, and in the same range in Iowa, are not encouraging. The samples exhibited, and said to be fair specimens, give unmistakable evidence of the ravage of rust and blight. It is confidently asserted, in many places, that hundreds of acres which, a few weeks ago, promised heavy yields, will not be worth the cutting. In Wisconsin and Northern Iowa the prospect is more flattering, and there is a reasonable chance of a fair harvest.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 4c.; Corn, 3½c. to Buffalo. Wheat, 7c. to Kingston; to Oswego, 6½c. for Corn; 7½c. for Wheat.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has been generally dull, the demand however is improving; sales at $3 25@$3 75 for Extra, according to value of brand. Wheat declined on Saturday to 58c. in store, since which, however, it has rallied, and closes to-day at 61½c. for No. 2 in store, and 68c. for No. 1. The transactions are limited; there is no shipping demand for No. 2; the sales of the week barely reach 200,000 bushels. Corn—The transactions since last circular, amount to about 400,000 bushels. The demand has been principally for the lower grades. The closing quotations are 46c. for Choice Canal afloat; 44c. for No. 1 Railroad in store, and 38c. for No 2 Railroad. Oats, 30½c., in store; Barley, 38c.; Rye, 53c. in store; Provisions—Demand inactive; Mess Pork, $15 for City, and $14 50 for Country packed; sales of Smoked Shoulders at 5c. packed.

WOOL—Advancing. Sales of full blood at 34c.

CATTLE AND HOGS—The receipts of Cattle are very light. Sales at $2 12½@$3 50 for ordinary to good. Hogs advanced materially, one lot, averaging 238 lbs., sold at $4 38 yesterday.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The anthracite Coal trade daily becomes a subject of more importance as the season wears away. It is now well settled that some of the carrying companies cannot, in the nature of things, hence to the end of the season, overcome the loss sustained as compared with last year. The Reading Railroad is now 227,011 tons behind, the Schuylkill Canal, 79,071 tons, and the Lehigh Navigation, 28,117 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is 32,458 tons ahead. From the Lehigh region, it will be seen, the supply of last year is rather more than kept up—the increase by the road being rather more than the loss by the canal. The Schuylkill region has already suffered a loss of shipments of 306,082 tons. The following table shows the tonnage for week and season, compared with last year:

1858.	LEHIGH Week.	LEHIGH Season.	SCHUYLKILL Week.	SCHUYLKILL Season.
Canal	22,499	298,870	40,363	438,437
Railroad	10,431	256,212	40,209	809,032
Total	32,930	555,082	80,572	1,247,469
1857.				
Canal	36,207	326,987	41,746	517,508
Railroad	11,505	223,754	40,630	1,036,043
Total	47,712	550,741	82,376	1,553,551

Recapitulation.	1857.	1858.	
Lehigh Canal	326,987	298,870	Dec. 28,117
Lehigh Railroad	223,754	256,212	Inc. 32,458
Schuylkill Canal	517,508	438,437	Dec. 79,071
Schuylkill R. R.	1,038,043	809,032	Dec. 227,011
Total	2,104,292	1,802,551	Dec. 301,741

The Schuylkill Canal and Reading Railroad have brought down, during the week, nearly as much coal as they did in the corresponding week last year. The net falling off on all the lines is 301,741 tons.

The *Miner's Journal* adds: "The turn-out among the miners at Carbondale has ceased. The miners, after a stoppage of five weeks, were compelled to go to work at the old wages. So much for following the advice of reckless adventurers, who sow discord among the laboring classes, by arraying them against their employers in order to use them, and then fleece them."

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.—We publish the annexed figures of the delivery of grain at Chicago during four consecutive weeks, with the view of presenting to our readers, especially those engaged in the Grain trade, some slight evidence of what the West is capable of doing yet with the old crops. The figures give the receipts at one point only.

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Week ending June 19	426,784	376,659	161,739
Week ending June 26	502,754	437,408	183,482
Week ending July 3	462,318	555,641	145,897
Week ending July 10	376,103	380,205	148,153
Total	1,767,959	1,749,913	639,267

Total of all kinds of grain, 4,157,141 bushels, received at Chicago in the space of twenty-eight days.—*Albany Statesman.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at No. 17 Ann-st., to make arrangements for their excursion.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH ROCK Chapter No. 91 O. U. A., are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter-room, corner of Grand and Ludlow sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., in regalia, to attend the funeral of their late brother, JOSEPH A. BURNSIDE. Members of other Chapters are respectfully invited to join with them.
WILLIAM R. OLIVER, C. of the C.
OLIVER GREEN, S.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.
D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Born to Good Luck—Lessons for Husbands.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Temptation—Steamboat Excursion—Evening—Cool as a Cucumber—Temptation.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—The Dead Boxer—Nipped in the Bud.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New-York for Liverpool......	July 21
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton....	July 21
The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow..	July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..................	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail..................................	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and	3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail............7 A.M. and	4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A.M. and 2	P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.............................4	P.M.

☞ The European mails by the Cunard steamer *Africa* will close, at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Havre and Cowes on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings intelligence of the failure of the second attempt to lay the telegraphic cable. According to the statement of Mr. **Cyrus W. Field**, telegraphed to the Company, 142 miles of the wire had been paid out from the *Niagara*, and that vessel was proceeding without any incident to lead to the apprehension of accident, when the electricians discovered that the circuit was broken. The break, according to the representation of Mr. **Field**, occurred near the *Agamemnon*. The accident took place on the 29th ult., and the *Niagara* at once sailed to Ireland, outstripping the *Agamemnon*, which was 200 miles at least nearer the Irish coast, and which at the latest advices had not been heard from.

The intelligence from Europe by this arrival is without political importance. The Americans in London celebrated their national Anniversary with the usual dinner, at which Mr. **Dallas** spoke at considerable length. The House of Lords were modifying the Oaths Bill, preparatory to the final passage. The India Bill still engaged the attention of the House of Commons. The rumor ran in London that Parliament was to be prorogued on the 17th inst. The Australian mail was telegraphed from Malta. Its news, save in a commercial sense, was without interest.

We receive a brief dispatch from St. Louis, announcing the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail at St. Joseph, Mo., with a week's later news from Utah—to the 25th of June. Gen. **Johnston** with the Army, entered Salt Lake City on the 26th. The Mormons had been invited to return and take possession of their deserted homes, but there is no intimation that they intended to avail themselves of the invitation. Provo was still their rallying point. Grass is reported plenty on the Plains, and the Indians peaceable. Gen. **Harney**, at last accounts, was only six miles in advance of the express, with the orders from the War Department.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower Court in the Telegraph case, which we have heretofore noticed, and the history of which may be briefly summed up as follows: Mr. A. **Camp** made an offer by telegraph to a party in Cincinnati for a lot of whisky at a specified sum. In the transmission of the dispatch a mistake of one-quarter of a cent was made, increasing the price offered by **Camp**, and the party at Cincinnati sold it. The whisky was shipped to Louisville before **Camp** discovered the mistake. He thereupon brought suit against the Telegraph Company for the difference. The Company, in their answer, plead the printed terms and conditions which head their messages, to the effect that the Company do not hold themselves responsible for mistakes in the transmission of messages, unless the same are repeated, for which one half the original price is charged, and the Courts sustained the plea.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta adjourned *sine die*, yesterday, after the formation of a Consistory, composed of two members from each lodge represented. The consistory subsequently held a meeting, at which it was resolved that this select body be hailed as the Supreme Grand Council of the Sons of Malta of the United States, Cuba and Mexico, to act in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe. After the election of officers, the body adjourned to meet in this City on the second Monday in October next. A universal convention of all the lodges in the world is spoken of.

The testimony in the de Riviere case was continued yesterday at Bergen. Mrs. **Blount** and daughter were both put upon the stand, and a full narrative of the affair from the arrival of the parties in New-York is furnished by their testimony. The young lady remains with her father at Jersey City, and Mrs. **Blount** still continues at the Napoleon Hotel. There appears to be little prospect of a reconciliation between Col. **Blount** and his wife, but the daughter has evidently got tired of the play, and wishes to return to her home.

Messrs. E. & B. **Blankman**, counsel for **Cangemi**, notified the District-Attorney, yesterday, that on the 24th of July they would move, in the Supreme Court, to have the fact of the withdrawal of a juror, during **Cangemi's** trial, incorporated in the record of the case. It will be remembered that the juror was withdrawn by stipulation of **Cangemi's** counsel, and of **Cangemi**, that the withdrawal should not appear.

The Commencement of the New-York Free Academy, for the present year, took place last night at the Academy of Music, in the presence of an immense audience. Professor **Horace Webster** presided, and several very creditable orations were delivered by selected members of the graduating class. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts were conferred on forty-seven candidates.

The great game at Base Ball, between the New-York and Hoboken Clubs on one side, and the Brooklyn Clubs on the other, was played at the Fashion Race Course, yesterday, before an immense assembly of lookers-on. Victory perched on the bat-sticks of the New-Yorkers, though the Brooklynites were beaten "but a little."

A private watchman, **Patrick Buckley**, was seriously, but not mortally, shot by a burglar, yesterday morning, whom he was arresting, as he left the house of Mr. **George Carey**, on Smith-street, Brooklyn. The shooting burglar was arrested last night.

The General Markets, yesterday, were much firmer for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs—Flour having advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., Wheat 2c.@3c., and mixed Corn about 3c. ℔ bushel. The demand was very good, and was less freely met. Pork was decidedly brisker and scarcer. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Cotton, Hides, Leather, and Tobacco, were quiet. Rio and Laguayra Coffee attracted considerable attention. Cuba Sugar and Molasses were in good request. Freights were quiet.

English Views of Cuban Annexation.

The London *Times*, in its issue of the 9th inst., repeats its suggestion that England should expressly sanction the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and fortifies its position by reasons of undoubted force. England, it truly says, has no interest in maintaining the integrity of the Spanish possessions, but, on the contrary, would be benefited by the passage of Cuba into our control. If that Island were an American State, the *Times* perceives that the British trade therewith would be vastly greater than it can be while Spain holds it as a close commercial monopoly; and in respect to the Slave-trade there can be no hope of its extinction so long as Cuba, its only available market, continues under its present rule.

The *Times* expresses a belief that in case Cuba shall come into our hands, we will enter into an understanding to prohibit the Slave-trade. With or without such understanding, the English may rest well assured that we shall no more tolerate the importation of slaves into Cuba than into Georgia or New-York.

We are not surprised that the practical sagacity of the *Times* enables it to see this Cuban question in its true light. England can gain nothing by endeavoring to confine the growth of our territory or the increase of our power. Like herself, we are a great industrial and commercial nation. We extend our limits and augment our resources for purposes, not of war, but of peace. What the trade of Great Britain is with New-York, Boston and Baltimore, may go to show what it must become with Havana when Havana shall be an American port. In all commercial points of view, the interest of the English in our acquisition of Cuba is nearly equal to our own. And certainly, so far as the demands of humanity affects the question, everything is to be gained and nothing lost, by wresting that island from the dominion of Spain.

The Final Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The telegraph fleet has returned to England, after another unsuccessful attempt to lay the cable. There is one consolation in connection with the news—though it will cause universal grief and regret, it will cause no surprise. However hopeful some may have been in the early part of the season, under the influence of the glowing accounts of the divers ingenious contrivances for meeting all possible contingencies, very few have managed to keep their spirits up since the experimental trip more than a month ago, and since the repeated accounts of the bad weather which has prevailed mid-way of the Atlantic for weeks past. The most we have been looking for was an approximation to success, and this, we are sorry to say, we have not got. The failure has not only been a failure, but a pitiful failure, as the attempt, with all the new contrivances, has produced but half the result of last year. In other words, only 150 miles of cable were paid out when it broke. The bad weather, we regret to say, does not seem to have materially affected the experiment beyond delaying its commencement. The ships, so far as we know as yet, chose their own time to begin, and each time the break came in a few hours, without the occurrence of any extraordinary contingency. If it had occurred in stormy weather, while the ships were laboring heavily, as last year, it would afford us some consolation, as gales may be provided for, or guarded against, or may not occur; but, when the break occurs, nobody knows why, and the result is exceedingly disappointing.

We do not yet know, however, whether the stoppage of the communication between the ships was owing to the cable breaking or not, We shall have to wait until we hear from the *Agamemnon* before the exact cause of the last disaster is known. The cable did not part on board the *Niagara*, and there is some consolation in knowing that our ship behaved so well through all the experiments, notwithstanding the disparaging remarks that were made about her by our good-natured friends on the other side of the Atlantic.

One capital but unavoidable error has clearly been committed in the present experiment, which was the employment of two ships in the paying-out process. As the breaks invariably occur near the ships, of course the more vessels and more machinery at work, the greater the risk. In this instance, the risk was, for this reason, at least double that of last year. We shall, probably, now have a controversy as to which of the two vessels engaged, is to blame for the failure.

It is not improbable that on the return of the *Agamemnon* another trial will be made, for the ships have on board sufficient cable for another attempt. But the success of the enterprise will probably have to depend upon the employment of the *Great Eastern*, that being the only vessel in the world of sufficient tonnage to contain the entire cable. And thus, it may be that these two great failures—the Atlantic Telegraph and the monster ship—will have to depend upon each other for a final success. If the *Great Eastern* should be found necessary to the laying of the cable, there will then be a sufficient motive for the completion of that now imperfect work.

America and England are fairly committed to the enterprise, which is, beyond all question, fraught with more important results to the world at large than any other in which any two nations have ever been engaged—results not only social and commercial, but political. In carrying on hostilities for the destruction and impoverishment of an adversary, both countries are famed for the rise in their spirits and in their courage, which is sure to follow on defeat or disaster. It is one of the leading characteristics of the race, that half its forces are always asleep, and that it is only pressing peril or great emergencies which rouse it into full activity. We doubt if either nation had ever to contend with an antagonist worthier of all its resources than the winds and waves of the Atlantic, and we hope it will prove itself equal to the occasion. There are interests involved in themselves even weightier than those involved, in any war which has yet occurred. Instantaneous intelligence transmitted between London and New-York, the two great centres of commerce, would go far to prevent panics like that of last Winter, and in any case would mitigate the shock, and save millions of dollars. Another instance of what the cable might do has occurred still more recently. If it had been laid three months ago, the Gulf "outrages" would have been immediately stopped; there would have been no irritation caused by them at home, and our Buncombe Senators would not have disgraced us all by their speeches.

A Slight Misapprehension.—A correspondent calls our attention to what he supposes to be an inaccuracy in our statement of the amount of money expended by the Erie Railroad, according to the report of the President, in putting the track, road-bed, &c., in order. Our statement was strictly in conformity with the figures of Mr. **Moran**. The amount expended for repairs of track, &c., in 1857, was $244,130; while in 1858 the amount was $349,753, being a difference of $105,623, as we stated, to repair what Mr. **Moran** called "the before dilapidated road." We did not state that only $105,000 had been expended on the road for repairs of track, but that only that amount was expended beyond the usual expenditure, to put it in a safe condition. We cannot hold ourselves accountable for the misapprehension of our correspondent. Mr. **Moran** stated that if this extra $105,623 had not been laid out on the Road, "*it would soon have been of no value whatever.*" But the amount expended, large as it was in the estimation of the Company, does not appear to have been sufficient, as the accident at Shin Hollow unhappily proved.

Another War with Mexico.

Our complications with Mexico are constantly increasing and evidently tend to war. Sooner or later, but probably at no distant day, the sword will be put in requisition to settle the growing difficulties between us and that Republic. This event is very likely to take place before the close of the Buchanan Administration. Two powerful concurrent causes will precipitate it. These are—first, the aggressive and acquisitive spirit of our people; and secondly, the offences against good neighborhood continually committed by our reckless neighbor. We are quick to resent such injuries from any respectable quarter, and to claim redress even from the most powerful nation. But Mexico, although capable of outrage, is too weak to afford redress. It can exercise the functions of an organized mob, but not those of an established Government. Consequently, we cannot fail to find, at any time we may choose to seek it, an available pretext, if not a justifiable reason for war.

We are speaking of things as they are, and as they are likely to be. The moral aspects of the case constitute a distinct and separate question. There are many among us who stigmatize as fillibustering and robbery the overturn of a wretched government like that of Mexico, and the establishment of a better on its ruins. With such, and with those who hold to the inviolable right of successive military leaders to oppress the masses, we shall at present entertain no argument. But it is the business of journalists to note the aspects of the times, and the signs which betoken national change.

Mr. **Forsyth** is sustained in his opposition to the Zuloaga Government, and, doubtless, reparation will be demanded in behalf of American citizens who have been compelled to contribute to the forced loan. No such reparation can be made, and the question arises, What shall be done to enforce our demand? Manifestly no resource remains but war. We assume, therefore, that this misunderstanding, or some similar one, must be the occasion of an appeal to arms.

There are not wanting those who think that the war of 1846 terminated with less profit to the victors than was their due—that we should not have abandoned the possession of the enemy's capital; in short, that Mexico should have been retained and treated as a conquered country. Such a course, it is contended, would have proved eminently beneficial to the Mexicans themselves, however distasteful to the rulers who have since misgoverned and plundered that unhappy people, and would have only anticipated results which now cannot be much longer deferred.

However this may be, we think no careful observer can fail to conclude that another collision is near at hand. In some way, and by some means, our relations with Mexico must be placed upon a different footing, and it will be thought easier to cut than untie the knot. Diplomacy with any government which is likely hereafter to attempt a brief and feeble sway in Mexico is a farce. Matters are tending to a crisis, and, without laying claim to the gift of prophecy, we venture to predict that the author of the Ostend Manifesto, and his belligerent Secretary of State, will not permit their official terms to expire without a martial demonstration upon Mexico.

Right of Search—The Present State of the Question.

There seems to be still a misapprehension in the public mind as to the manner in which the question of the "right of search" has been settled between England and the United States. Lord **Malmesbury** directs Lord **Napier** to inform our Government that "Her Majesty's Government recognize fully the principles of international law, as laid down by the American Secretary of State in his note of April 10." What were the principles contended for by General **Cass**? Nothing but the plain principles which hold in all cases of trespass. It was not contended that the flag would protect the vessel. Such a position General **Cass** well knew would not be tenable. The flag is not evidence necessarily of the nationality of the ship. Her papers alone can determine that. Such was the decision of Mr. **Webster**, and in this Secretary **Cass** fully concurs. It was only contended that in visiting and searching suspected vessels it must be done at the peril of the party attempting it. If an officer, with a writ for the arrest of A B, should arrest C D, it would be trespass, and the trespasser would be liable. The officer executes the writ at his own risk. Just so it is claimed by our Government with regard to the right of search. The flag would no more protect the ship than the coat of C D would protect A B from the operation of the writ. The application of these principles renders the subject one of easy solution. The British cruisers may continue to visit suspected vessels on the high seas, but they must do it at their peril. If the suspected vessel be an American ship, the visitation will be held a trespass by our Government; but the damages to be claimed would depend upon the facts involved in each case. They might not be exemplary, should it be shown that the visitation was in good faith, and under circumstances affording a just ground for suspicion.

After a full recognition of these principles as applicable to the question at issue, Her Majesty's Government proposed entering into negotiations for the purpose of arranging some plan by which the nationality of vessels might be determined without the danger of committing a trespass. To this proposition our Government replied, that while it would be desirable to have some certain means by which the nationality of a vessel could be readily determined at sea, yet that we could conceive of no arrangement which might not lead to greater evils and abuses than those proposed to be remedied; that our Government did not recognize the necessity of any negotiations on the subject, but that we would be pleased to receive any suggestions England may have to make.

Then came this definite proposition, which is now pending, that boats be permitted to come along-side the suspected ship, but no one to go on board unless invited to do so. Secretary **Cass**, we have reason to believe, will decline this very ridiculous proposition to recognize by treaty a right which is as clear as the right of one man to come along-side of another on the walks of the streets, so he does not jostle against him. This proposition is evidently the "cat in the meal-tub." Not only does the right proposed already exist, but its legal existence has been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposition, we have no doubt, will be declined, as well as all others on the same subject. England has now clearly recognized the soundness of the principles for which we have been contending for half a century, and Secretary **Cass** will not lose the advantage gained by any negotiations on the subject. The position of England has been formally communicated to all the diplomatic agents of this and other countries—and it is too late for her to attempt to mystify it by negotiations.

Recent Movements in Russia.

The remarkable social transformation now being initiated in Russia, deservedly draws all watchful eyes to the observation of so striking a historic phenomenon. It is certainly both a solemn and a sublime spectacle. The spirit of a new age, fiery and fecundating, broods over the nation. The ancient wintry ice begins to thaw before the vernal breath of a new spring-tide. With vital vigor the Russian Government has, within the past six months, taken hold of some of those mighty problems which the national needs and aspirations mark out for it. Important liberties have been granted the Press; large educational advances have been made; a series of gigantic political reforms has been instituted, and a career of commercial and industrial exploitation commenced.

Regarding the movement for the emancipation of the Serfs—almost universally misconceived both by European and American journals—the new order of things is mainly auspicious in that it will have an important educational function in the preparation of *real* emancipation. The legal emancipation will pave the way for mental and moral emancipation. The contemplated twelve years of preparation and transformation will, by throwing the serf more and more on his own energies, serve to awaken in him a positive personality, and it is this, above all, that is wanted. The share, too, that he will have in practical politics will be a school where he will learn weighty lessons. Now, any condition that serves to initiate men into the exercise of their free individuality, must be beneficent. Let but this mighty lesson be learned, and the national mind will soon generate suitable institutions, and fit a sphere for itself. As to the plans projected by the Emperor or his Cabinet, they can be but temporary; but the main thing is to vitalize the nation, and form a People. For it is only in the existence of an organic, living People that any nation lives. There is much talk of the Grecian and Italian Republics, but there never was any such thing. All knowledge and aspiration were absorbed by a few. The older Republics were social organizations, vital only in fractions; but the mass were paralyzed or asphyxed.

But the emancipation of the serfs is but a single phase of a far larger movement, from which alone it draws its significance. An organic historical development must always spring from a precedent mental development. An intellectual change must ever precede any practical change. For there is a sublime democracy in history. Not till an intellectual law has been begotten in the minds of the mass of the people has it the power to generate social or political changes. Now, that there are arising in Russia precisely the symptoms of such a mental movement, certain remarkable recent manifestations show. A striking literary fertility now marks the Russian mind. There are nine important Russian works, all published within the past few months, on Pure and Applied Science, on Political Economy, Philosophy, and general literature. They are in many ways significant. They prophesy the beginning of a national and representative literature, to which their fecund and flexible idiom is well fitted to give expression. The number of volumes imported into Russia in the year 1856 reached the enormous figure of near a million and a half! Newspaper and periodical literature, also, has an expansive and expanding sphere. Indeed, most of the literary talent of Russia finds its way into the journals and reviews, of which there are great numbers, with a wide popularity, and wielding a mighty influence. In this regard, Russia puts herself fully abreast of the tendencies of the times. The *Northern Bee* and *l'Invalide* are dailies; the *Messenger of Natural Science* and the *Journal of Education* are important periodicals, and among the literary reviews may be mentioned *The Cotemporary* (monthly;) the *Russian Messenger* (bi-monthly;) *The Athenæum* (weekly;) and the *Causerie Russe*, the organ of the Slavophiles of Moscow. The drama, too, that reflex of popular life, begins to look up, and some very remarkable dramatic developments have recently appeared.

Now, institutions, political or social, are but outward manifestations: far back in the growth of the mind of the nation is their cause—subtle, far-linking are the events of time. It is in these new apparitions—in the awakening to mental and spiritual life, in the impulse to reform, in her career of commercial and industrial exploitation—that Russia's hope lies. Thought rules the world. Democracy is the inevitable consequence of the intellectual development of man. A certain degree of mental growth as surely brings political freedom as Summer brings fruits and flowers. It is not a matter of hit or miss. All is under the provision of fixed laws. When a nation learns political economy, war becomes an impossibility. So there is a certain internal evolution, which, when gone through with, Democracy infallible follows. The middle of the Eighteenth Century saw a new direction given to the mind of Europe, turning it from the study of metaphysics to that of nature—from the internal to the external. Political economy was created, teaching the people such significant lessons; chemistry and geology came along with their potent influences; scientific politics arose, and these, with their coefficients, were the conspiring causes in the overthrow of the old dead and rotten *régime*, and the inauguration of freer and truer polity and life.

It is these symptoms of a mental awakening in Russia that are prophetic. Russia looks abroad from her isolation. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor is gathering about him every day men belonging to the progressive party, and the Cabinet is impressed with the importance of approaching western civilization. The railroad and telegraph are running Russia into the very heart of civilization; the new and magic words, Progress, Culture, begin to echo on her mouth. To France and America she must look as her teachers. Happily, the best understanding now unites all these countries. For Russia, health is only to be found in avoiding exclusion, in the full appreciation of the solidarity that binds together all peoples—a solidarity that does not prevent the free development of their own national individualities. We shall watch with increasing interest the advancing solution of this great problem in Russia. She carries great things with her. She carries with her the immense destinies of the mighty Slavic race.

The New British North American Colony.

We have received a copy of the bill creating a new Colony in British America, which has been presented in Parliament by Sir **Bulwer Lytton**, the new Secretary for the Colonies; and we learn from a most reliable source that it is not only the determination of the English Government to carry the bill into law this session, brief as the yet unexpired period of it is, but that, in anticipation of such issue, the arrangements as to staff, &c., have, for some time past, been all but formally completed. The new Lieutenant-Governor, we are informed, is to be Sir **Alexander McNab**, so well known in connection with Canadian politics.

The bill is limited in duration, expiring on the last day of the year 1862, its object being, as the preamble sets forth, to make temporary provision for the civil government of the territory until permanent settlements shall be established and the number of colonists increased. New-Caledonia is defined by the first clause to comprise all the British territories bounded on the South by the United States frontier; on the East by the water-shed between the streams which flow into the Pacific and those which flow into the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans; on the North by the 55th parallel of latitude; and on the West by the Pacific, including also Queen Charlotte's Island, and all the islands adjacent, except Vancouver's Island. This Colony is specially excepted by the sixth clause, which provides, however, that the Crown may, at any time during the continuance of the act, and on receiving a joint address from the two branches of the Legislature of Vancouver's Island, praying for the incorporation of the Colony with New-Caledonia, annex it to the latter, in which case all the provisions of the act are, from the date of such annexation, to apply also to Vancouver's Island. The second clause empowers the Crown, by order in Council, to make or provide for the making of laws for the New-Caledonians; and it is provided by the next clause, that a local Legislature may be established, by order in Council for that purpose, as soon as may seem expedient. The fourth clause repeals the acts of the last two **Georges**, which extend the jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts of Justice to the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, so far as concerns the applicability of their provisions to New-Caledonia; and the fifth provides that judgments in civil suits shall be subject to appeal to the Privy Council, in the manner in which appeals are now brought from the Civil Courts of Canada. The erection of this territory into a Crown Colony brings, for the first time, the dominions of Great Britain and Russia into direct contact, the 55th parallel of North latitude being the southern limit of Russian America. Observatory Inlet, into which Simpson's River flows, is the boundary between the British and Russian territories on the Continent; while the channel, called Dixon Entrance, separates Queen Charlotte's Island from the group of large islands between the 55th and 60th parallels, and which are subject to the Czar.

Is Gerrit Smith a Candidate for Governor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Syracuse, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Sir: I noticed in the Albany correspondence of your paper, a few days ago, an article with reference to the Hon. **Gerrit Smith's** nomination for Governor. Your correspondent is nearly correct, with a single exception, yet that exception is quite important, and I beg permission to correct his remark that Mr. **Smith** is at the bottom of this movement. The first nomination of Mr. **Smith** for Governor was made in the columns of a paper published in Cortlandt County, and I *know* that the article calling upon the people to nominate him was written without his knowledge or consent, and can positively affirm that he had nothing to do with the origin of the movement. All that his friends can now say with reference to his course in the matter, is, that, notwithstanding his well-known reluctance to hold office, they believe that he will not refuse a decisive call from the people to allow himself to be a candidate for Governor of this State.

Will you, as a matter of fairness, please give this note a place in your next issue.

Respectfully yours, A. PRYNE.

The statement of our Albany correspondent, that a movement was on foot to bring the Hon. **Gerrit Smith** forward as a Temperance and Anti-Slavery candidate for Governor, has been verified. What is asserted by the letter from Syracuse, which appears above, we can well believe. Mr. **Smith**, though constantly before the public, is not an office-seeker. He was indeed elected to Congress, a few years ago, by the Abolitionists of the Madison and Oswego District, aided by a portion of the Whig Party, with whom he was personally popular, but his liberal course at Washington lost him, in a great measure, the favor of his former admirers, while it evinced an independence of character inconsistent with a desire for political promotion.

How far the effort to make him Governor is to be pushed we do not know. That it cannot approach success is certain. Yet if he is in the field, he will receive many votes—enough, perhaps, to embarrass the Republican Party, from which they will be subtracted.

The chief importance attached to the movement in favor of Mr. **Smith** consists in its being an indication that the Abolition element in the State is again preparing for separate political action. Mr. **Smith** is indeed a Temperance man, as well as an Abolitionist; but if he runs, it will be substantially as the representative of Anti-Slavery. We understand that the Convention which is to nominate him will assemble early in August, in order to occupy what ground it can in advance of all competitors.

Another Disclaimer from Rutland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 10th July, inst., the juicy letter from Rutland, of July 2d., and taken from the Burlington *Daily Times*, has one letter too much (g) in the name of the writer. It should have been J. **Landon**. But one Langdon family is in this county, and it wishes not to see its signature to a letter personifying and indorsing the free-love-spiritualism-socialism-woman's-rights-infidelity, &c. &c., which constituted the principal ingredients making up the Convention at Rutland on the 25th of June.

Respectfully yours, LANGDON.

Rutland County, Vt.

[Our correspondent shouldn't take this matter so seriously to heart. The stray "g" crept into the name "Landon" through a typographical misprint. We wouldn't for all the world hold the wrong man responsible for the Rutland sin. Our correspondent, who spells his name with a "g," has our sympathy.—Ed. Times.]

Accident on the Central Railroad—Train off the Track.

An accident occurred on the Central Railroad near Clyde, about fifty miles west of Syracuse, on Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, which was caused by the misplacing of a switch. The train had just left Clyde, and fortunately at the time was not under full headway. The engine and tender were thrown from the track, the engine plowing along the ground to the distance of 30 or 40 feet, burying itself in the earth up to its axletrees, its further progress being arrested by coming in contact with one of the abutments of a bridge. The engine narrowly escaped rolling down the embankment. The passengers remained in the cars all night. No connection was made with the trains on the Hudson River until Saturday night. Many of the passengers who were in the forward cars were thrown from their seats, but they luckily escaped uninjured. The train was a very heavy one.

City Items.

Knocking at Every Man's Door.—There is a great deal of cholera morbus about. Some attribute it to the cucumbers, some to the soft huckleberries, some to the excess of currants they eat. One family in Brooklyn, as they rolled about the floor "in a maritime agony," yesterday, laid their gripings to their hearty meal of cabbage and beet tops. Truth is, just now, notwithstanding the delicious coolness of the evenings, there is a "dreadful luseness" in the air, and whoever "over-does himself" in any way may calculate, unless he is particularly careful as to his diet, on a "cramp across him" and a terrible sweating. Wise men eat beef, and fresh vegetables, and ripe fruit with freedom, but they take time for it and eat socially. A plate of roast beef bolted for lunch at Erie Railroad down-grade speed, may set a man at this season to groaning; while the same roast beef, partaken of leisurely while his friend posts him on the gossip of their circle, would lay fat on his bones and promote a perpetual 4th of July in his bones. The mutton and cabbage, however well cooked, that one stows away with the air of a stevedore, at some sixpenny-a-plate establishment, where greasy John brings six dishes to you in one hand and all the outfits of the next table in the other, and the rattle of knives and forks and plates rises up so loud that the stench of forty conflicting pot-messes is unsmelled in the confusion,—the mutton and cabbage does its honest, normal work when it kinks a man's in'ards into a Gordian knot; though, even if no better prepared for his own table, around which the crowing babies are stationed and the older ones of compatible temper, it all nourishes and strengthens, and goes to make solid flesh, painless bones, and ripe human juices.

But there is a comfort even in a cholera morbus. If the doctor unfortunately does not get in before nature has completed her cure, it cleans one out as a heavy shower cleans Broadway. It is, by aid of a little imagination, a sea-voyage without the discomforts of a separation from home;—you know the bed-posts are not like masts, and, blow hard as the gale will, they need not be cut away. You know there are no precedents to justify your suspicions that, like the disgusted sea-anemone, you are going to throw up your stomach, and go dinnerless for ever afterwards for lack of a place to put pork and pudding in. The squall is sharp while it lasts, but it is generally over early, and the delight of convalescing is one of the rarest of enjoyments. A cholera morbus, like a faithful Health Officer, quarantines you for a night, perhaps insisting on a breaking up and discharge of cargo and a wholesome fumigation. Then, with a clean bill, though empty, and with colors down, you go into port. The experience gives conversation a new turn, and borns into a man a new sense of the rottenness of the City markets and the worthlessness of all existing sanitary pretences.

The House of Mercy Casualty—The Last Missing Body Found.—Early yesterday morning the body of a young girl, having on a bathing-dress, was found floating in the North River, near the foot of Charles-street. It was soon ascertained to be that of **Louisa Ever**, the remaining missing body of the five unfortunate girls, former inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy, who were drowned last Friday evening while bathing in the river at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street. The body was removed to the House of Mercy, where the Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

The body of **Azuba Van Gilder** was given, yesterday, in charge of her mother and removed to Fort Lee, where the funeral and burial will take place. The remaining bodies will be buried to-day, from the Institution, after appropriate funeral ceremonies.

Outrage Upon and Attempt to Rob a Conductor.—At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning five men entered a car on the Third-avenue Railroad, of which Mr. **John T. Flynn** was conductor, when it was near Chatham-street hill. Soon after they were seated, Mr. **Flynn** asked them for their fare; and, instead of paying him, they seized and beat him severely. As soon as he could, the conductor called for the Police, but there was none to be found. While he was calling, the men left the car. Mr. **Flynn** believes the intentions of the rascals was to rob him of his watch and what money he had. No arrests have yet been made.

Commencement of the New-York Free Academy.

The Academy of Music was fully crowded last night, at the Commencement of the New York Free Academy. As usual on all such interesting occasions, the ladies, mothers, sisters, cousins, and "sympathizers," were in the ascendant, but there was also a large gathering of fathers and brothers, and in this way the great building was filled to the ceiling, and there was not comfortable standing-room. Professor **Horace Webster** presided; prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. **McLeod**, and Dodworth's Band interspersed the exercises with excellent music. The Salutatory Address, and an Oration on the "Mission of Nations," were delivered by Mr. **Jas. Godwin**. "Machiavelli" was the theme chosen by **John Andrews Ely**. "True Skepticism" found an advocate in **Walter Seabury Sands**. It is the season of flowers, and bouquets were liberally bestowed by the sisters, cousins, and "sympathizers" aforesaid. They rained on the stage, not in showers, but in storms. Mr. **William Kirkland** discoursed on "Modern Journalism;" Mr. H. E. **Moriarty** on the "Beau-ideal of History," while Mr. W. K. **Hallock** chose "Procrustes" as a good subject on which to stretch his abilities. Notwithstanding the nature of his topic, he did not send his audience to sleep, but, on the contrary, retired with applause and bouquets. The remaining orations were "The Sophists," by H. K. **Sloan**; "Smooth Things," by J. W. **Pullman**; "Matter Progressive, Man Retrogressive," by A. P. **Ketchum**; "Saying and Doing"—the Master's Oration—by L. C. **Bayles**, A. B.; and "The Choice of a Vocation," with the Valedictory Address, by **William M. Banks**. These orations were all creditable to their authors, and more than one or two were deserving of special mention.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Wm. Mellen Banks, E. Jean Benneville, Theo. Augustus Blake, John Clark, Thomas Crowther, John Andrews Ely, James Godwin, Wm. Kingsland Hallock, Charles Arthur James, Alex. Phœnix Ketchum, William Kirkland, Manuel A. Kursheedt, Thomas Jefferson McKee, Henry Edward Moriarty, John Fisher Pettigrew, Charles Whiting Plyer, Walter Seabury Sands, Henry King Sloan, Peter Demarest Sturges, Elliott Dunham Tomkins, George Spencer Utter, Henry Vehslage, Jr.

The Degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon the following: Smith Bloomfield, A. B.; Augustus Frederick Childs, James Austin Church, A. B.; George Elias Hawes, A. B.; Samuel Maxwell, Jr., A. B.; J. Wesley Pullman, John Sinclair Roberts, A. B.; Samuel W. Whittemore.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon William Henry Abel, William Menzies Adams, Alwin Alonzo Alvord, Hamlin Babcock, Lewis Condict Bayles, Elihu Dwight Church, William Madison Cole, Charles Daly, William Henry Decamp, Peter Hopkins Duncan, Thorndyke Freeman Saunders, George Jackson Greenfield, Samuel Boardman House, James Weir Mason, Henry Albertson Post, Russell Raymond.

The Degree of Master of Sciences was conferred upon James Michael Donahue.

The following members of the graduating class were presented with medals and prizes:

PELL MEDAL—*General Proficiency.*

First prize, Gold Medal, G. M. Elliot, Freshman.

Second prize, Silver Medal, Chas. Roberts, Jr., Introductory.

Third prize, Silver Medal, E. Childs, Jr., Freshman,

Fourth prize, Silver Medal, A. M. Lee, Introductory.

BURR MEDAL—*Best Mathematician in Senior Class.*

First prize, Gold Medal, W. M. Banks.

Second prize, Silver Medal, Thomas Crowther.

CROMWELL MEDAL—*History and Belles Lettres.*

M. E. Dwight, Sophomore.

WARD MEDALS.

Greek—H. E. Moriarty, Senior.
Latin—W. M. Banks, Senior.
English—A. Tanger, Junior.
French—H. K. White, Sophomore.
Spanish—H. K. White, Sophomore.
German—A. F. Childs, Senior.
Composition—J. Godwin, Senior.
Oratory—G. Sherman, Junior.
Law—J. Godwin, Senior.
Moral Philosophy—J. Godwin, Senior.
Natural Philosophy—D. P. Fackler, Junior.
Astronomy—F. Tisdall, Junior.
Chemistry—A. F. Childs, Junior.
Civil Engineering—A. F. Childs, Senior.
Logic—M. E. Dwight, Sophomore.
History—F. Rawolle, Sophomore.
Drawing—H. Loveridge, Sophomore.
Natural History—S. R. Sherwood, Sophomore.
Algebra and Geometry—C. Roberts, Jr., Introductory.
Hygiene—A. M. Lee, Introductory.

Aluminum Medal, with gold plates, for "Best Notes on Physiology of Plants," given by Dr. Doremus—E. L. Hyde, Freshman.

Prize for Prose Declamation—A. P. Ketchum Senior.

Prize for Poetry Declamation—J. A. Ely, Senior.

Prize for French Translation—B. Ellis Martin, Junior.

Funeral of William T. Porter.

The funeral of **William T. Porter** took place yesterday afternoon from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway. The edifice was crowded with the personal friends of the deceased. There were not less than five hundred persons present. The funeral services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The corpse was conveyed to Greenwood, the hearse being followed by a train of carriages half a mile in length.

The Great Base Ball Match at the Fashion Course—Brooklyn Beaten.

The match between the nine selected from the Knickerbocker, Gotham, Empire, Eagle, and Union Clubs on the part of the Hoboken and New-York Clubs, and the nine selected from the Putnam, Excelsior, Atlantic, and Eckford Clubs, on the part of the Brooklyn Clubs, which was adjourned over from Tuesday, the 13th inst., on account of the rain, took place yesterday, on the Fashion Race Course, Long Island. The various Base Ball Clubs, both senior and junior, of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, rallied in great numbers to witness the contest—mammoth omnibuses drawn by four, six, eight, and ten horses were crowded with representatives of the various Base Ball Clubs, and were tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and ornamented with streamers and bunting of various devices. The Excelsior Club drove on the Course with a splendid mammoth "bus," the "Putnam," of the Fulton-avenue line drawn by fourteen gray horses decorated with feathers in their head-gear.

Of every style and variety were the vehicles which conveyed the thousands to the ground—whose numbers certainly could not have been short of eight thousand, according to various computations. The grand stand was densely crowded with spectators, some four or five hundred being ladies—numerous other ladies being in carriages. There was a cordon of vehicles densely packed along the entire home-stretch, and entirely around the arena allotted to the players, and inside of this line of carriages was another dense mass of human beings, the front ranks of whom were compelled to sit or lie on the grass, to allow others in the rear to view the players. Besides the other modes of conveyance, the omnibuses from the various ferries ran crowded trips during the day, and the regular and extra trains of cars on the Flushing Railroad were crowded, the so-called 1 o'clock trip from Fulton-slip, not arriving at the Course with its fifteen cars till nearly 2¼, and just before the play commenced. At the entrances to the course the thimble riggers and card-sweaters were trying it onto the green 'uns severely, by means of their glib tongues and Peter Funks, who desired to understand that the thing was on the square before they were satisfied to try their luck, which they did, and of course won; the greenies followed suit, and of course losing.

To the credit of the Committee of Management, lager-bier was the only beverage, except water, which was to be had on the ground, hence the very decorous conduct of the immense numbers on the ground.

The Brooklyn nine went in first to the bat, while the New-York nine took the field, and, after a pretty sharp contest and good display on both sides, three runs were scored for Brooklyn. New-York followed, and went out for 0. In the second innings of Brooklyn they scored two runs, New-York following for only one. In the third innings, Brooklyn made two and New-York two. On the fourth innings, Brooklyn were put *hors du combat* for 0, and New-York scored four runs, which raised the drooping spirits of old Manhattan. In the fifth innings, both sides played with remarkable spirit, Brooklyn scoring four runs, while New-York put seven to their score. The sixth innings added but two runs to the side of Long Island, and two more runs for New-York. The seventh innings added one more to the score on each side; and on the eighth innings, four were made by Brooklyn and five by the New-York players, leaving the game standing for Brooklyn eighteen runs, and New-York twenty-two runs. On the ninth innings of Brooklyn, this result was not changed as they were put out for 0, which gave the victory to New-York; but the Brooklyn boys determined to give the New-Yorkers a final turn, and demanded that they should go in for their ninth innings, which they did and were as speedily polished off for 0 as the Brooklyn side had been in their last innings. The result was received with immense cheering, which was for the New-Yorkers, led off by the members of the defeated nine, and their Brooklyn friends. The play on both sides was of the very highest order. It would be almost invidious to particularize, but if any are mentioned on the side of Brooklyn, they ought to be **Grum** and **P. O'Brien** in the field, particularly in catching the ball on the fly—**Pidgeon** as short field, and **Price** and **Holder** at first and second base, and **M. O'Brien** as pitcher. On the New-York side **Wadsworth** first base, **T. Van Cott** pitcher, **De Bost** catcher, **Bixby** third base, **Hoyt** and **Wright** in the field, gave some extraordinary displays of good judgment and fine play. Towards the close of the game **Wadsworth** struck the ball back with his fore-finger whilst grasping the bat, and ran for first base; the ball was thrown in, and every one thought he was out, but the Umpire gave him, in contending that the ball did not touch the bat. Such strikes, one would think, should be considered—as it is in cricket—a decided out. The point will have to be settled at the next Convention. This occurrence caused the substitution of **Davis** for **Wadsworth**, who, on the next innings, made a beautiful catch on the fly in the long field—middle—and subsequently another one, but also made a miss on a ball, which, if he had held it, would have immortalized him as a fielder. **Holder** was the only one who made a clear home strike, and a beauty it was, clean out of the middle field, which brought him to the home base amidst the most unbounded applause. Other players received their share of applause, particularly **Van Cott**, for stealing runs—judiciously—and **Wright** and **P. O'Brien** for catches on the fly in the long fields.

After the match was concluded, the players and some invited guests were invited to the Committee room, and refreshments were furnished. Judge **Van Cott**, of the Gotham Club, proposed as a toast: Health, success and prosperity to the members of the Brooklyn Base Ball Clubs, which was received with all the honors, and three times three and a tiger. Dr. **Jones**, President of the Excelsior Club, appropriately responded in like terms, and with much good taste, hoping that on the return match victory might favor Brooklyn. Three times three and a tiger. Judge **Van Cott** toasted the health and success of the members of the Niagara Base Ball Club of Buffalo—which was enthusiastically received, and responded to by Mr. **Williams**, of that Club. Everything passed off in the most good-humored manner, and the Base Ball match between the Brooklyn and New-York nines will be long remembered with pleasure by all lovers of this noble and invigorating game.

BROOKLYN NINE.

	Outs.	Runs.
Leggett, Catcher	5	1
Holder, Second Base	4	2
Pidgeon, Short	4	1
Grum, Middle Field	2	4
P. O'Brien, Left Field	3	2
Price, First Base	1	3
M. O'Brien, Pitcher	2	3
Marten, Third Base	4	1
Bur, Right Field	2	1
Total	27	18

Scorer—T. B. Bach, Excelsior.

NEW-YORK NINE.

The following is the score:

	Outs.	Runs.
Pinckney, Second Base	2	3
Benson, Right Field	3	3
Bixby, Third Base	3	1
De Bost, Catcher	3	2
Gelston, Short	4	2
Wadsworth, First Base	3	3
Hoyt, Lower Field	2	4
Van Cott, Pitcher	2	4
Wright, Middle Field	5	0
Total	27	22

Scorer—W. H. Van Cott, of the Gotham.
Umpire—E. H. Brown, Metropolitan.

A Noted Pick-Pocket Arrested.—There were a large number of thieves on the National Race Course yesterday, ready to exercise their peculiar talents upon the people who had assembled there to witness the ball-match. Among other victims, was our respected friend **Orange Judd**, Esq., Editor of the *Agriculturist*. He had his plethoric pocket-book stolen as he passed through the gate in the crowd. Detective **Van Wagner**, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, had his eye upon the thief, and captured him in time to recover the stolen property. The thief proved to be a notorious English "knuck," a companion of **Phil Bromwell**, who gave his name as **Jackson**. He has a dozen other names, however. He was taken to Astoria for trial by Officer **Jacobs**, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Outrageous Assault upon an Old Man.—On Sunday morning, an old man named **Thomas Donnelly**, aged 66 years, residing on the Greenkill-road, near Wilbur, Ulster County, was assaulted by a party of five men, who came upon his land and commenced picking berries. Mr. **Donnelly** first requested them not to take his berries, but, they paying no attention to his request, he ordered them off his premises. Upon this the whole party fell upon him, in the most brutal manner, beating and severely injuring him. Not content with this, they wrenched a gun out of his hands, and with it inflicted murderous blows upon him. As the party were leaving the place, one returned and jumped upon his breast as if determined to put an end to his life. Mr. **Donnelly** was taken up in an almost dying state. The physicians who were called to attend him think his recovery impossible. Three men who were berrying in that direction about the time of the outrage, have been arrested. It is believed that these men are innocent, as they are peaceable citizens, and did not leave their homes before 5½ o'clock.

Postponement of the Springfield Regatta—Death of Young Dunham, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Monday, July 19, 1858.

The sad calamity at Springfield, by which **George E. Dunham**, of Hartford, a member of the Junior Class in Yale, lost his life, has cast such a gloom over college as has not rested upon it for years.

In anticipation of the approaching Union Regatta, which was to have taken place on Friday, a picked crew of Yale students went up to Springfield about a week since to become acquainted with the racing ground, and test the capacities of a new boat—the "*Volante*"—which they had purchased expressly for the race. Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, the boats started for their usual practice. Harvard, as well as the Yale and Springfield clubs, were represented on the river. The *Volante*, starting in advance, had rowed up as far as the West Springfield meeting-house and back, and was about passing between the second and third piers of the Springfield toll-bridge, when it met the *Huron*, a Springfield club-boat. The bow oarsman of the *Volante* saw the *Huron* approaching, and gave the necessary orders to the crew to change their course, supposing the coxswain of the *Huron* would also give way. Turning again, to make sure that all was right, he saw the *Huron* coming immediately down upon them, and distant only ten or twelve feet, there being but four or five feet intervening between the course of the two boats. Before the course of the *Volante* could be any further changed the collision took place. The oars of the *Volante* became interlocked with those of the *Huron*, breaking one of those belonging to the former short off, twisting another from the hands of the oarsman with great violence, and precipitating the whole crew into the water.

In the excitement of the moment, the *Huron's* crew, instead of backing immediately up to the spot, lost some two or three minutes in turning their boat around. This delay probably cost poor **Dunham** his life. Not being an expert swimmer, the suddenness of the collision, and the exhaustion consequent upon a three miles' row, deprived him of all presence of mind and completely frustrated the efforts his companions put forth to save him. **Stevens**, one of the oarsmen of the *Volante*, after struggling vainly to keep him above water, was obliged to relinquish his hold, after sinking with him once. **Morgan**, the bow oarsman, succeeded in getting an oar under **Dunham's** chin, but his efforts to raise himself further out of water carried **Morgan** and himself under. The former was obliged to relinquish his hold on account of exhaustion, after having sunk some ten or fifteen feet with him. Rising to the surface he swam to the *Huron*, which had by this time reached the spot. Taking command of the boat, he brought it as nearly as possible to the place where **Dunham** sank. After diving unsuccessfully he was obliged to desist from further efforts and leave the search for the body to others. It was not until fifty minutes after the accident that it was recovered. Of course, after being under water this length of time, all efforts at resuscitation, though they were continued faithfully for four hours, were unavailing. The telegraph carried the sad news to Hartford and this city, and yesterday the Senior and Junior classes held a meeting, (as **Dunham** had for two years been a member of the former,) and appointed a joint Committee to draft resolutions and make arrangements for attending the funeral.

This afternoon the two classes met and adopted the inclosed minutes and resolutions.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the sad accident the Harvard crew expressed their deep sympathy, and signified their willingness to place the matter in the hands of the members of the Yale Navy, and act their pleasure as to prosecuting the Regatta. Mr. **Morgan** came down from Springfield this morning, and, after laying the facts before the members of College, with the reasons for and against the crews of the Freshman and Sophomore classes entering with their boats, it was decided by a unanimous vote, that as far as Yale was concerned, the project must be abandoned. The boats from Brown were prevented entering by a somewhat similar casualty, and as the contest would have been between Yale and Harvard the Regatta is necessarily postponed until another season. The Harvard crew return to Boston to-morrow.

W—g.

The following were the proceedings at Yale:

George Elliott Dunham, a member of the Junior Class in Yale College, was drowned on Saturday evening, July 17, at Springfield, where he was preparing for the regatta to be held during the ensuing week. The boat in which he was rowing was overturned, and, though efforts were made to resuscitate his body when recovered, life was extinct. At a meeting of the Junior and Senior Classes, (of both of which he had been a member,) the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove by sudden death our loved classmate and friend, **George Elliott Dunham**;

Resolved, That while we recognize in this mournful dispensation the hand of an infinitely wise and just God, we mourn the loss of one whose noble and generous nature had endeared him to our hearts; while his manly character, to the natural loveliness of which had lately been added the graces of a consistent Christian life, had gained our warmest esteem.

Resolved, That we sympathize most tenderly with the parents and other relatives of our deceased classmate, in their deep affliction, trusting that they, with us, will find consolation in that Christian hope which he had recently begun to indulge.

Resolved, That we offer our most heartfelt thanks to the students of Harvard University for the kind sympathy and regard which they have shown us in our sudden calamity.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, to the students of Harvard University, and to the Press for publication.

Signed,

ISAAC RILEY, W. P. BACON, A. VAN NAME,	Seniors.	A. H. WILCOX, T. B. DWIGHT, J. M. HUBBARD,	Juniors.

The Erie Railroad Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming from the West, I have passed over the Erie Railroad since the accident of last week, or rather the last accident.

At one of the western stations, while the employes of the Road were supplying the train with wood and water, I inquired of them as to the extent of the accident. One said, "*It is not much.*" I replied, "At least *five* people were killed. (I did not then know how bad it was.) Don't you call that *much?*" "Oh, no," said he, "*that* isn't much." "If that," said I, "is the way the servants of this Company regard such events, *I* shall travel by some other road in future." Another man, who was on the tender, spoke up, and said, "*We all have to die some time!*" "That is true, but I prefer not to die by your hands," was my reply. What these men said, set me to thinking on the causes of some railway accidents.

SUBSCRIBER.

The Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Port Jervis, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: In the several published reports of the proceedings of the inquest upon the late disaster on the Erie Road, a material error in regard to the *precise time* exists.

Thus, the verdict of the Coroner's Jury is made to state that the accident happened at "about the hour of 8:53," whereas it should read "about the hour of 8:56." The original draft of the verdict, as read to, and adopted by the Jury, indicates 8 o'clock and 56 minutes as the time of the accident. The conductor in his testimony fixes the time at "8:55 or 8:56," and the engineer at "three minutes before 9 o'clock." It is due to the public, the Jury and myself that this correction should be made at the earliest moment, as this difference of three or four minutes would give to the train an additional speed, intimated by no one of the witnesses.

The Coroner resides at a distance from this village, consequently I am unable to examine the manuscript in his possession, to ascertain whether the discrepancy is a clerical error on my part, or that of the reporters who made the transcript from the minutes for the use of the press. Permit me to make the correction through your columns, and oblige

FRANCIS MARVIN,
Clerk to the Coroner's Jury.

Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Justice" is—like all others that have a "bad cause"—very extraordinary in the magnitude of his grievances. He states that some 10,000 inhabitants live in the Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-first to Fifty-second-street. In riding in the cars, there is only occasionally a pedestrian seen in this district in his shirt-sleeves. As to the dangerous speed, the train runs more slowly in this part of the route than any other. The accidents referred to—eleven in six years—were all caused by the imprudence of the "sacrificed." The writer has traveled the road four years, and has never witnessed an accident. As to the small cars on the Eleventh avenue: the Eigth-avenue would take all the business east of Tenth-avenue, for the reason that the route is more direct down town, and the cars come down to the Astor House. The business of the Eleventh-avenue would be rather small.

TRUTH.

James Howard and Christian Oks were arrested by Officer Chetwell, in Greenwich-street, near Warren, soliciting from Francis Barnes the purchase of passage tickets to California. They were brought before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $500.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, N. J. preached his quarter-century sermon on Sunday last

British West Indies.

Intelligence from the Windward Islands reaches us to the 11th ult.

At Barbadoes, the House of Assembly had held one sitting, but no business of importance was transacted. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. **Walker**, comes to England by this packet on a short leave of absence, Mr. J. **Hampden King** acting as his *locum tenens*. The health of the island continued excellent. Native provisions were scarce, which had imparted increased impetus to transactions in breadstuffs from abroad, with which the market was tolerably supplied, and obtained average prices. Abundance of salutary rains had fallen. The old cane crop was fast disappearing from the ground. In some of the parishes they had quite finished, and, while in the great majority of instances the crop had fully equalled last year's, in some it was in excess. There were a great many vessels in Carlisle Bay loading, and a large quantity of sugar was yet in the merchants' warehouses in town. The quantity of produce shipped to date was reported at 34,571 hhds., 2,818 tcs., 9,002 bbls. sugar—equal to 37,575 hhds.; 4,681 puncheons, 113 hhds., 320 bbls. molasses; 541 puncheons, 212 hhds. rum.

Advices from Grenada are to the 9th ult. Lieut.-Colonel **Charles Ready**, appointed to the provisional administration of the Government, arrived on the afternoon of the 7th, in the mail steamer *Conway*, from Barbadoes, and landed under a salute of thirteen guns from Fort George, being received at the wharf by the public officials. The health of the island was good. There had been shipped of the staple productions of the colony, from the 1st of January to date, sugar in various packages equal to 4,238 heavy hogsheads; rum and shrub, 1,031 puncheons; cocoa, 5,459 bags. The sugar crop had been brought to a close on several estates, and the planters generally were devoting attention to the culture for next year, the weather being highly favorable. The rain-gauge marked 5 inches 71 parts in May, or 1 inch 97 parts in excess of all the rain in the three preceding months. This, with the assistance of the Coolies to keep down weeds, &c., inspired good hopes for the future.

The St. Lucia *Palladium* of the 5th of June says:

"We have at present six European vessels loading, and we are happy to state that with the favorable weather, the supply of tonnage at hand, and the activity displayed by the planters in hurrying on the reaping operations, this year's crop will be taken off and shipped at an earlier period than that of 1857."

Demerara.

We have advices from Georgetown to the 19th ult.

The Combined Court of Demerara had concluded the session. The Registration tax had been abolished, and the deficiency thereby occasioned in the revenue made up by increased duties on several articles of import. Arrangements were making to invite the Governor to a public dinner, to welcome him on his return to the colony. There had been two arrivals of emigrants. On the 1st ult. the bark *Hopewell* came in from St. Helena with 240 Africans, part of the produce of some of the recent captures of slavers, and on the 5th the screw-steamer *Clarendon* from Calcutta, with 336 Coolies. The latter vessel, unfortunately, had cholera on board, and 85 Coolies and two sailors died of it during the voyage. No fresh case had occurred on board for nearly two months; but two deaths occurred at the hospital after the vessels arrived in port. An enormous quantity of rain had fallen since the last mail. Fears were beginning to be entertained for the young canes, though at present the crops looked all that could be wished. The exports during the fortnight had comprised 1,194 hhds., 23 tierces, 185 barrels and 600 bags of sugar, 508 puncheons and 113 hhds. rum, 194 puncheons molasses, 700 bags rice, &c. The market had been fairly supported for breadstuffs, and arrivals had not been large.

Castleton Board of Health—Letter from Dr. Mundy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct a misstatement which appeared in your issue of this date under the head of Quarantine Affairs, in relation to the action of the Board of Health of Castleton, Richmond County. There was no meeting of the Board yesterday, as stated, and therefore the Board could not have done what was represented, viz.: discuss the propriety of barricading the Hospital gate, and of employing patrolmen at three dollars per day, resulting in a general disagreement and the discharge of the Health Officer. I think I may confidently assert that the Board (with perhaps a single exception) are united in regard to the course necessary to protect the town and county from the spread of pestilence, and as the Board adjourned on Thursday last, subject to my call, in consequence of recent developments I shall convene it at an early day, when I expect some decided steps *will* be taken to carry out the ordinances adopted at a previous meeting. Yours respectfully,

E. C. MUNDY, Health Officer at Castleton.
Castleton, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

Personal.

A relic of Mungo Park's travels in Africa has been discovered by Lieutenant Glover, of Baikie's West Coast Expedition. The incident is thus related by the *Cape Literary Magazine*: "Lieutenant Glover, one of the officers under the command of Captain Baikie, has stumbled upon a valuable relic of Mungo Park, and has of course secured it. Passing through a native village near the scene of Park's melancholy death, an old man accosted the Lieutenant, and showed him a book which had for years been in his possession. It was a volume of logarithms, with Mungo Park's name, and autographic notes and memoranda. The possessor offered it to Mr. Glover for 200,000 cowries. Inestimable as the prize was, the price demanded was enormous, and it was impossible to pay it. After some consideration the lieutenant took from his pocket a clasp knife, and asked the native what he thought of that. This was too tempting a bait to be refused, the native joyfully took the knife, and the lieutenant still more joyfully secured his valuable memento of the distinguished African traveler."

The Buffalo *Express* makes the following curious statement: "We understand that the officers of the New-York Central Road have taken up the 'pass' of C. L. Skeels, Esq., of Lockport. The offence of that gentleman, for which he is thus punished, is, that, having discovered a land slide on the Niagara and Legiston Railroad, at night, by which the safety of travelers and the welfare of the Road were jeopardied, he communicated the fact to some one else, who wrote it to the New-York Times, and thus, it found its way to the public. The Superintendent of the Road took issue with the information Mr. **Skeels** had given, and Mr. S. felt called upon to affirm the truth of what he had before stated, and he did so in a communication to the public over his own signature. For this Mr. **Skeels** must be punished, and hence his 'pass' was ordered up and we are informed was taken up."

Gerrit Smith is out among the "Woman's-Rights" crew. He wrote a letter to the "Dress Reform Convention" lately held in Western New-York, apologizing for his non-appearance as a speaker, and adding: "I am 61 years old—my life has been full of labors. I have felt all the older since my terrible fever last Fall. I trust your meeting will be a good one. Oh, when will woman have too much self-respect to indulge in this dress foolery? How ashamed she would be of man were he to indulge it? and were he to put on *hoops*, and dress his hair and deck his neck and ears with jewels? In spite of her vanity, woman holds herself in very low esteem. She does not think of comparing herself, in dignity, with man. The comparison would put an end to this trifling with herself, and to this sad and shameful self-degradation."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says of Mr. G. P. R. James, that he will soon leave for the Consul Generalship at Odessa. This event causes sincere regret among the many warm friends and admirers of that gentleman in the city and State. The *Dispatch* says during his residence he has made himself more than acceptable to the people.

W. Moreton Dyer, Esq., late British Consul at Mobile, has left the city for Baltimore, whither he has been transferred by his Government to act in the same capacity. On the eve of his departure, his friends presented him with two massive silver pitchers, a waiter, and half a dozen goblets.

Mr. Charles Kean has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held in London, at the Princess' Theatre, for the purpose of founding a college for aged and infirm actors and actresses.

Professor S. F. B. Morse will sail for Europe, with his family, on the 24th inst., intending to be absent a year.

The Valley of the Pecos.—The Pecos Valley is a far distant portion of Texas. It is situated about 250 miles west of Austin, and its sources rise in the spurs of the Sierra Blanca mountains, at a distance of five or six hundred miles in the Territory of New-Mexico. East of this river, lies the Staked Plains, while west are numerous vallies and creeks making from the White, Sacramento, and Guadaloupe mountains. A traveler writing to a friend in this city, under date of Camp on Pecos, 4th June, says that a great number of springs of water have been discovered on the Staked Plains, within sixty miles of camp, by a party of gold hunters of Belle County. Since then, a reconnoissance has been made by Captain **Pope's** topographical party, and it is thought that the discovery will have a material influence on the future operations of the expedition. The water is said to be pure and palatable, and must be of great benefit to the immigrant travel which passes over this route to California.—*Austin (Texas) State Gazette.*

Prize Fight Near New-Orleans.—The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th says: "A prize-fight for $100 aside came off, yesterday, in Rickerville, between two bruisers named **Daniel Cunningham** and **John Hooly**. It was one of the longest affairs of the kind which has ever occurred in this vicinity. The two men were new to the ring, this being their first exhibition, yet, it is said, they went in and came out like old hands. **Cunningham**, the victor, was the smaller of the two, weighing about 175 pounds, rather short and thick set. **Hooly** was a taller man, weighing about 180 pounds, well put together, with arms which nearly reached to his knees. There were 143 rounds fought, half minute time, which occupied one hour and fourteen minutes."

Murders and Lynch-Law.

LYNCH-LAW IN TEXAS.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* says: "Last week a party of three men went to the house of Mr. **Graves**, on Pin Oak, Navarro County. Mr. **Graves** and wife were absent, the children, the oldest a girl 12 years old, being at home. They demanded of the girl her father's money, of which he was supposed to have received a considerable sum from the sale of a lot of cattle. She told them if her father had any money she did not know where it was. They searched the house thoroughly, but failed to find any. The little girl threatened to tell her father when he returned. They then beat and abused her, and presented a pistol and threatened to kill her if she ever told anything that had occurred, and left. In about two hours Mr. **Graves** returned, when the child related the whole affair. From her description of the men, he was satisfied it was three men of suspicious character, living not far off. Raising a company of men, they proceeded to the house of one of the parties, and found two of the men. They arrested them, and taking them separately and apart, administered Judge Lynch's code. Under the lash they confessed to the attempted robbery, and revealed the fact that there was a secret and organized clan of thieves, robbers, &c., extending from San Antonio to Red River. That this clan had their regular pass-words, signs, &c., so that they could at any time recognize each other, that they were so dressed as to be known to each other, and that they were to hold a secret convention in Limestone County, about the last of this month or the first of next, for the purpose of effecting a more perfect organization. They gave the names of thirteen of the clan. These revelations were made under a promise that they would not be hung, and, though neither knew what the other had confessed, their statements corresponded in every particular. They also informed the company that the third man engaged in the attempted robbery was at the house of one of the band, some distance off. They were released, according to promise, having received 500 lashes each, and the party went in pursuit of the third man. On approaching the house they were discovered, and the man mounted his horse and fled. He was finally overtaken after a hot pursuit of fifteen or twenty miles, and, under the lash, he confirmed the statements of his confederates in every particular, giving, in addition to the names furnished by them, thirteen others, making in all fifty-six. It is rumored that he was hung, but of this there appears to be no certainty. It is also rumored that among the names given are two or three escaped jail-birds of this County. The party have a list of all the names these men could give, and they will, doubtless, be published in due time. They are also in possession of the secret pass-words, signs, &c., and mystic dress of the clan."

BLOODY AFFRAY IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Wacahoote, Fla., says:

"Wacahoote is known as the birth-place of Gen. **Billy Bowlegs**, and it would seem that some of his successors are equally brave and impetuous. There has, it seems, been some difficulty brewing between **Lafayette Gay** and **William Standly** for some time, and they appointed to meet at Wacahoote, last Friday, to settle it. Accordingly they met, attended by ten or fifteen friends on either side, probably most of them armed for deadly strife. **Gay** brought a double barrel shot gun. After some few words, blows ensued; pistols were drawn; **Gay** caught up his gun, fired in quick succession at Mr **James Gibbons** and at **William Gibbons**, both friends of **Standly**, and both fell dead. He then clubbed his gun, and struck such a violent blow at **Standly** he severed the breech, locks and barrels upon him. **Standly** is yet alive, but there is little expectation of his surviving. Three were left as dead on the ground within a few feet of each other, and one of **Gay's** brothers, hobbling off, shot through the leg."

DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATORS OF A CRIME COMMITTED TWELVE YEARS AGO.

An English paper says:

"In the Summer of 1846, the body of a policeman named **George Clarke**, of the K division, stationed at Dagenham, Essex, was discovered amongst some standing corn in a field on his beat. His hand was nearly severed from his body, his leather stock cut through, the back part of his skull battered in, and other marks of violence on his body, which left no doubt that he had been foully and brutally murdered. A coroner's inquest was held, and, at the end of two months, the inquiry was closed, and the jury returned a verdict of 'Willful murder' against some person or persons unknown. Since that time, although suspicion had rested on several persons, nothing conclusive transpired till within the last three weeks, when, from certain information communicated to **Sir Richard Mayne**, the chief commissioner of the metropolitan police, he caused immediate steps to be taken to bring the matter before a magistrate for investigation. The deceased went on duty about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th June, 1846, and his body was not found until some days after, when it was discovered lying in a corn field on his beat. According to the information of a woman named **Smith**, the wife of a laboring man residing at Dagenham, (her second husband,) it appears that she was first married to a man named **William Page**, who was implicated in the murder. On the evening of the 29th of June, 1846, her husband, (**Page**,) who also resided at Dagenham, came home about eight o'clock, and had his tea, and told her that he, **Ned Willcocks**, and a **George Blewett**, who is now in custody at Ilford Jail, were going that night to steal some corn from Mr. **Brettan**, a farmer, in whose employ **Blewett** was, who lived in a cottage adjoining the barn, and for whom also **Page** worked. He afterwards said he would not join them, and retired to rest about 10 o'clock, but she was awakened about 11 o'clock by her husband dressing himself, and in consequence of something she said to him, he replied for her impudence she should go with him, and he made her dress herself and accompany him to **Blewett's** cottage. They there met **George Blewett**, **Ned Wood**, and a man named **George Clarke**. They remained there till about 12 o'clock, when **Blewett** said to her husband, "Now then, **Bill**, it's time for us to be going;" but before going out they said they should "serve the policeman out if he interfered with them." They all proceeded to the barn, **Blewett** having false keys, and the men went in, stationing her on the outside to give an alarm if she saw a policeman or any other person coming in that direction. After the men had been in the barn about five minutes she saw a policeman coming round the corner of the barn, when she ran to the door and gave an alarm, saying—"**Bill**, **Bill**, the policeman is coming." He immediately came out with a thick stick in his hand, known amongst the agriculturists in the neighborhood as a "loaded stick," and asked the policeman what he was watching them for. The policeman replied that it was his duty to do so, upon which her husband struck him several severe blows with the stick on the upper part of the body. He called out to **George** and the others that the policeman was there, when they all came out of the barn and surrounded him. Some of them had forks in their hands, and she was so frightened that she ran back to **Blewett's** cottage, where there was only a child, and from thence to her own cottage. About 2 o'clock her husband came home, when they lit a fire and burnt his smock frock and trousers, which were smeared with blood. He went out about 4 o'clock, giving her directions to state, if any one called, that he went to bed at 10 o'clock, and did not get up again till 4 o'clock in the morning. Her husband was killed about twelve months after, and lately she had been much troubled in mind about it, and could not make up her mind to die without divulging what she knew of the matter. She implicated in her statement five persons besides herself, viz: Her late husband, **Wood**, **Blewett**, **Chalk**, and **Ralph Page**, a small farmer, who was in waiting for the stolen corn, **Chalk** is supposed now to be in Australia, but the others, except **Blewett**, have met with violent deaths. **Blewett** was apprehended on Thursday by Inspector **Whicher**, at work in a field, in the parish of Dagenham, taken before a magistrate, and remanded. The body of the policeman was about a quarter of a mile from the barn, and Mrs. **Smith** states that her then husband **Page** informed her that after they had knocked him down and murdered him, they carried him to the spot where he was found, and that there **Chalk** beat in his skull with the heel of his boot."

Miscellaneous.

Captain Seth M. Barton, of the United States Infantry, has been tried by a Court-martial at San Antonio, Texas, for ordering Joseph Heid, a citizen, not attached to the army, or subject to military duty, to be tied up and flogged with wagon whips, by the United States soldiers. It was alleged that the officer kept Heid tied up three hours, and also struck a private to compel him to flog Heid. The accused plead guilty to all the charges except the last. The Court-martial confirmed his plea of guilty, but "attached no criminality to the act." They also found him guilty of the last charge, and sentenced Capt. Barton to be "suspended for three months from his command, and confined to the limits of his post for that period." The War Department very properly rebuked the Court-martial for such an outrageous finding.

The corner-stone of the Canadian Crystal Palace for the Provincial Exhibition was laid on the 15th inst., by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, in the presence of a number of the members of the Legislative Council, House of Assembly, the City Corporation, and upwards of one thousand spectators, a great portion of whom were ladies. A special train left the Parliamentary Buildings about 5½ o'clock, conveying the members of both Houses to the site. The building, which is in a very advanced state, is situated immediately in the rear of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at the terminus of King-street, Toronto.

☞ Removal.—ROBERTS & CATHELL, Importers of Hatters' Goods, of the latest designs, are now located at No. 113 Broadway. Hatters' Plush Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, for sale low, for cash, or approved paper, by ROBERTS & CATHELL,
No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ A Gentleman, who has a valuable agency in the SEWING MACHINE line, wishes to make an arrangement with some party with means. Address E. F. S., Box No. 69 Post-Office.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Agar—Temple.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, Mr. James M. Agar to Miss Elizabeth Temple, both of said city.

Low—Benjamin.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 20, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Guion, Walter, third son of Sampson Low, of London, to Amorette P. Bogge, eldest daughter of D. T. Benjamin, of Port Jefferson, L. I.

DIED.

Dunnell.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 20, of bilious colic, John, son of John H. and Harriet B. Dunnell aged 14 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 London Terrace, West 23d st., at 2 P. M., this day, (Wednesday.)

Loomer.—At Cranberry, N. J., on Monday, July 19, Elizabeth C., infant child of Mary S. and the late Charles W. Loomer.

The funeral will take place at Cranberry, this day, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Lilienthal.—At Yonkers, on Monday evening, July 19, suddenly, James Pollock, youngest son of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 1 year, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, at Yonkers, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at Yonkers, to meet the 8 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages will also be in attendance to meet the 11:48 A. M. train from Yonkers, at 1:20 P. M., at Chambers-st dépôt.

Kinne.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Monday evening, July 15, Asa Kinne, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County at 2½ o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon. Cars leave 26th-st. station at 12¾, returning at 4 P. M.

Sanford.—At Bangor, Me., on Tuesday, July 20, Frances P., wife of Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, late of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of the late Abner Taylor, of Bangor, Maine.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our Standard of silver is.........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is.........900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.

THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.

Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.

Agent for Brooklyn. Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.

LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentlemen were cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository: Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but done no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South-st., was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

REMOVAL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have removed to No. 355 Broadway.
Store formerly occupied by J. Beck & Co.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA WEST, IN ITS NATURAL STATE.—Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver, Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood

The subscriber is appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of the above celebrated Water. Having received great benefit himself from its use, he recommends it for the cure of the above complaints.

The Water is sold in its Natural State by him, and a pamphlet, giving an analysis of its properties, will be given to any one who may require it.

The following certificates are a few of the wonderful cures produced by its use within the past year, and coming from gentlemen well known, divests them from all quackery.

COPY.

From Gen. Webb, Editor of Courier and Inquirer.

New-York, May 27, 1858.

C. L. Mather, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* It is quite unnecessary for me to give you any certificate of my experience in relation to the curative effects of the Water of St. Catharine's Well Canada West. You will find all you desire in the columns of the *Courier and Inquirer*. I have repeatedly expressed my conviction both from personal experience and observation, that in most cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, they will find it a specific.

Since my visit to the well in 1855 I have never ceased to recommend its waters, as altogether the most extraordinary in their beneficial effects that have ever come under my observation

The testimony referred to, is the more valuable, as it was not given to benefit a friend, but published for the good of the public, and in the hope of benefiting the afflicted. Yours very truly, J. WATSON WEBB.

New-York, May 28, 1858.

C. L. Mather—*Dear Sir:* For inflammatory rheumatism, I have used the water from the Artesian Well, at St. Catharine, Canada West, which you gave me, and found it in the highest degree efficacious

The water from the well in its natural state, without being boiled or concentrated, is in my opinion to be preferred. Truly yours, EDWIN FORREST.

It can be had by the bottle, or in any quantity, packed for transportation, by application to the subscriber, where all further information will be given.

C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
Woman's right is not to vote,
Or to wear vest, pants or coat,
But with LYON'S dust and Pills
She's a right whene'er she wills,
Insects, rats and mice to slay.
Ladies, is it not so? say!
LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for the sure destruction of insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For
Softening the skin,
And improving the complexion.

This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have, from the earliest ages, been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifyer of the skin. Tan, sun burns, freckles, redness, &c., &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

EUGENE DUPUY, druggist, No. 609 Broadway.
Sold everywhere.

RAILROAD SAFETY.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TIMES.—All Railroad Companies should adopt double-flanged railroad wheels upon all passenger-cars, to protect human life. Double flanged wheels, in connection with compound rails, will prevent cars from running off the track in any case of accident, unless the two rails in the road are gone from the track; the use of double flanged car wheels being safe and practicable.

L. BALL.

THE WHITE WIZARD;

OR, THE

GREAT PROPHET OF THE SEMINOLES.

A TALE OF
STRANGE MYSTERY IN THE SOUTH AND NORTH.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

Author of "Saul Sabberday," "Angel and Fiend," "House in the Woods," &c.

CHAPTER I.

Along the whole southern and western coast of Florida, from the ancient Fort of Saint Marks to Key West, there were no settlements, and only a few Spanish fishing stations at Tampa Bay, Manitee, Boca Grande and Sanabel, at the *date* when we draw the curtain of the drama which we offer to the reader, nearly forty years ago.

A gale was blowing, a terrific gale, from the Southeast, rolling up the waves of the *Bay* of Mexico—as that portion inside of the Gulf has been named—and sending them on the sandy shore, where they broke in lofty walls of foam. So fiercely did the tempest rage that the Spanish fishermen could not pursue their avocation! They were obliged to lay their nets out upon the inner branch of the point of Boca Grande, where their rancho was established, and seek refuge in the low, palmetto-thatched huts built for their shelter, which, though located in a ravine, where the wind had not full play upon them, seemed hardly strong enough to withstand the gale.

Here, smoking their cigarettos, they huddled, some cursing and grumbling at the weather; others uttering a prayer, now and then, to San Antonio—*all* discontented and out of sorts. Suddenly, however, the booming of cannonry—and that close at hand—startled all of them to their feet, and with one idea they rushed simultaneously out to see what could be off that coast in such a storm, and why the cannon were fired. On reaching the elevated point that bounds to the south the narrow entrance to the bay, which extends far back into the swamps and wilds of the country, they saw a large schooner, foretop-sail rig evidently armed heavily and with a full crew, standing in towards the coast under a fearful press of canvas. And only about a mile nearer, but so close to the shore that the persons of those on board of her could be plainly seen, was a small, but beautiful schooner boat—no more than five or six tons burden, and but partially decked over, yet she rode the sea like a duck, and seemed to cut the water as a bird cleaves the air. Upon her deck were three persons—a man who stood at the helm, a lovely female, who clung to the weather-shroud a few feet before him, and by the hand she held a little girl, whose glossy ringlets fluttered out like penons on the gale.

Against this boat and its helpless crew, to the wonder of the Spaniards, the cannonade of the large, black-sided schooner was directed. To their surprise, the more, because the schooner showed no flag, and did not seem, by her looks, to be either a Guarda Costa or a man-of-war.

"*Es una Pirata*—it is a pirate"—they muttered, and, crossing themselves, they prayed earnestly for the escape of "*El goletta chica*"—the little schooner—and some of the more earnest of them ran down to the point, and by beckonings and signals, endeavored to direct the fugitives how to run into the narrow channel, which, having once entered, would place them in safety for a time. The man at the helm saw them, seemed to understand, and, keeping his craft steady for the shore, soon perceived how to steer to make the entrance. Meantime the shot from the pursuing vessel were ploughing up the water all around him. Twice had his small sails been perforated, time after time had the spray from the hissing shot dashed over him, yet no spar was touched—nor he, or the woman, or child hurt, and they now were very close to the shore.

Though they trembled for it, yet the Spaniards hoped for that bold steersman's safety, for he seemed to bear a charmed life—Death came so near and yet refrained.

He was now upon the outer range of breakers which broke across the bar; nobly his lovely boat rose upon them; reeling and staggering before the gale, in she sped through the yeast of foam; a moment more and she was in smooth water. A glad hurrah arose from the lips of the fishermen, but its echoes were hushed in the fearful burst of the schooner's whole broadside, as she rounded to, scarce a half mile off, and threw a shower of grape and cannister at the hapless fugitives. With a shudder, they turned to see its effects. They groaned and beat their breasts as they saw the lovely woman, who had held the child by the hand, fall to the deck and saw the man who, letting go the helm, permitted his boat to luff up under the lee of the head-land, spring forward and raise her in his arms, while great torrents of blood gushed out from her breast and ran in crimson currents over her white dress.

They manned several of their fishing canoes and hurried off, in spite of the driving gale to offer their assistance. They found the man, a young and noble looking person, kneeling upon the deck and trying to staunch the wound, but all in vain, while the terrified child clung to the corse and moaned—"Mamma, mamma, speak to Ona!"

It was a pitiful scene. They made their rude but well-meant offers of aid, and then, for the first time, he seemed to be aware that they were alongside of his boat, for, with the fierceness of a maniac, he half raised her form from the deck, and while his eyes glared and his long hair blew out straight on the gale, he shouted—

"Off! off! She is murdered! she is murdered!"

Then he laid the body down, trimmed his tattered sails, then sprung to the helm, and, before another minute had passed, his boat was flying like a gull before the storm, far up the bay amid the thousands of islands which lay between the sea-coast and the "Big Cypress."

A wild mystery to them was in all this. Never had they seen a more beautiful lady. She was tall, raven-haired, lovely in feature, and perfect in form. And costly jewels glittered on her fingers, bracelets of gold clasped her wrists, and also were on her fair round arms above the elbows. By this they deemed her Spanish.

As soon as the boat had luffed in out of sight of the schooner, the latter commenced making signals for a pilot, having shortened sail and hove to as near the shore as she dared. But, had it been possible for them to go out to her, there was not one of those honest fishermen who would have helped to do further wrong to the wretched fugitive, whoever he might be, by aiding to bring the schooner, in that she might renew the pursuit.

Gun after gun did the schooner fire, and then, with men at her mast head, she stood close in as if to reconnoitre the bar, to see if it was passable; and though it was, and for a vessel of larger size than her, for the sea broke in four fathoms water upon it and the men on shore could by signs have easily guided her across, they would not do it. The sight which they had witnessed had sickened their hearts, and more than one prayer was uttered that night, that the pirate, for such they deemed her, would sink before the morning dawned again.

But during the night, the tempest slackened, and when morning came the wind had almost died away. Then they saw the low black hull of the schooner rising and falling with the swell of the sea, as she lay at anchor about a mile from shore—her tall spars, with the canvas close-furled, standing in bold outline between them and a cloudless sky. As soon as it was fairly light, a boat was lowered from the vessel, manned with an armed crew. They pulled in upon and over the bar, taking soundings and bearings as they went, and soon found that their schooner could, without difficulty, make the anchorage inside. They returned to her, and, in a short time she was got under way, run in and brought to an anchor under the same lee where the stranger's boat had luffed up the day before, and within musket-shot of the huts of the fishermen.

The latter were much alarmed, but they had nothing to be robbed of except a few thousand pounds of dried fish and their nets and canoes, so they did not fly, but with many prayers to their patron saints, awaited the result of whatever might come.

In a little while an armed boat landed from the vessel, and one who seemed to be her commander sprang to the shore. He was richly dressed, strongly framed, thoroughly armed, and his features would not have been uncomely if passion had not evidently made its throne within his heart. His look was that of one seeking for a victim with the ardor of a Malay, wishing for bloody vengeance for some wrong or fancied injury. His age was probably not more than thirty—his light hair and complexion spoke of Anglo Saxon blood. With him was a lean, sallow-faced individual, dressed in black, evidently ten or fifteen years older, whose small, snake-like eyes, thin lips, narrow forehead, and close-shaved face made him look what he *surely* was, a villain; *probably* a kind of Judas or Arnold, ready to *be* one for any one, if money was in question.

The first comer, in an imperious tone, demanded of the fishermen why they did not answer his signal for a pilot. He was replied to by the eldest of the party, a gray-haired Minorcan, one Pablo Canovas, who, among his companions, had the reputation of fearing neither man nor the devil.

"We didn't understand your signal," said he, boldly; "and, if we had, we had no boat which could live in the surf on the bar yesterday!"

"Yet you could signalize the villain who crossed by your directions, when we were *sure* of his capture!"

"That was not half so bad as *you* murdering his poor wife!" said the old Spaniard, bitterly.

"His wife? Did *he* say she was his *wife*, my dear fellow?" said the individual in black, quickly catching at the expression.

"Ask the insolent dog no questions, Counsellor; *I know* that she was married to him; that's *enough!*" said the other, impatiently.

"Then, Captain Febiger, we *must* have the child, or we will fall through, unless we can prove its death. My dear fellow, the child was unharmed, was it not?"

"When I know whether I'm talking to the devil or not, I'll answer!" said old Pablo, gruffly.

"Come—I like *that!*" said he who had been addressed as Captain Febiger, smiling grimly on Pablo. "He is a *lawyer*, and they're servants to the devil as a general thing, but I can answer the question as well as he. The woman only was hurt. I saw that through my spy-glass."

"If your heart had been as good as your eyes, she, too, would have been spared!" said Pablo.

"You think so, eh? Well, now. I have a better heart than you think for, or I should cut off both your ears for your insolence; but I like your spirit—it has a spice of the devil in it, like my own. If you'll come aboard the schooner—the '*Belladonna*' I call her—I'll give you as good a glass of grog as ever met thirsty lips!"

"Keep your grog to drown the recollection of bad deeds in!"

"Well, well, the offer was kindly meant, take it as you will. Do you know anything about the bay up which the fellow went?"

"*Nothing!*" said Pablo.

"How far does it extend before the main is reached?"

"*I don't know!*" replied the Spaniard.

"Your men, here?"

"Know no more than I do!" continued Pablo.

"What the devil *do* you know?" cried Febiger, beginning to get angry and show his natural ferocity again.

"*Nothing*, when it suits us; a good deal when we want to!"

The strange captain's hand was on the hilt of his sword, when the gentleman in black urged him to pursue the fugitive and child, who were, probably, fast getting beyond pursuit, urging, for some reason, that the person of the latter must, at all events, be secured, even if the death of the other was not accomplished. Curbing his anger as best he could, the captain of the schooner returned to his boat and went on board of his vessel. In a short time four boats, full manned and armed, put off from the schooner, rowing in the direction which the stranger had taken on the day before.

"The holy saints keep *him* and the child from their devilish clutches," muttered Pablo, as he saw them go off "They mean *it* no go if they dood find it, and they seem bent on *his* life! I'd like to know why. One thing is certain, if ever I can aid him any, I will."

The continuation of this beautiful story will be found only in the New-York Mercury for Saturday, July 31, 1858 which is out this morning, and for sale at all the news dépôts and book-stores, price four cents. The New-York Weekly Mercury has no connection whatever with the Sunday Mercury, but is the largest, handsomest, and best story paper published. Buy a copy of the nearest newsman, and compare it with its competitors.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially on the above affections at No. 518 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

WHISKERS MADE EASY, OR HOW TO GET A BEARD.—Buy a bottle of my Onguent, for I "declare" to all that it will force the beard or moustache to grow in 42 days strong and thick, and will not injure or stain the skin, as a trial will show $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM No. 108 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

DR. WOOD: New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
New-York, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
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VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW.
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DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

JERSEY LITTLE FALLS FREESTONE.—This Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREESTONE, to any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require any extra puffing as to its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in this country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned: In the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st and 6th-av.; Taylor's Saloon, and Bank of New-York. In Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing-house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house. Dutch Reformed Church, and Custom-House, in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above-named, and other towns and cities.

The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Rubble, Ashlar and Building Stone. For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

W. C. GODDARD, President.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING HELD AT STONY Point, Rockland County, on July 16 1858, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the "Stony Point Association" for the ensuing year: For President, John L. De Noyelles, Esq., of Haverstraw. First Vice-President, Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Hyatt, for Westchester County. Second Vice-President, Colonel John R. Davis, for Putnam County. Third Vice-President, Colonel Stephen C. Parmentier, for Orange County. Fourth Vice-President, Colonel Edward Rye, for Rockland County. Marshal, Major-General Aaron Ward, for Westchester County; to select his own aids. Corresponding Secretary, A. Edward Suffern, Esq., of Haverstraw. Recording Secretary, Lieutenant A. S. Gurnee, of North Haverstraw. Treasurer, Benry M. Peck, Esq., of Haverstraw.

Captain E. W CHRISTIE, President.
Sergeant M. B. MARKS, Secretary.

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No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11¾ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
of the
POPULAR REPRESENTATIONS
of
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL.
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The performances of this young couple have been received, during the past two weeks, by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES, comprising the BEAUTY AND FASHION of the Empire City; and the critical notices appearing in the various prints of the day stamp them as the MOST VERSATILE ARTISTS OF THE TIME.

The celebrated INDIAN PUNKAS scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.

TO-NIGHT will be performed the comic drama, in one act, by the late Tyrone Powers Esq., called BORN TO GOOD LUCK; OR, AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.

Paudeen O'Rafferty, with song and Donnybrook Jig ....Mr. W. J. Florence

The performances will conclude with the new protean comedietta called LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS.

Fanny Tottle,
Mad. Kittola,
Mlle. Julie,
Bezzy Slocum,
Molly Leaf
} By the American Vestris, ...Mrs. W. J. Florence

Tom Taffrail,
Barney O'Pleary, a Doorkeeper at the Theatre.......Mr. W. J. Florence

Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
To-morrow, Thursday—Sixteenth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
THE ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of Boucicault's fine comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
on the occasion of Mr. Blake's benefit, and
THE HIGH ENCOMIUMS
passed upon the
Manner of its production at this Establishment,
warrants the management in announcing it for repetition
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 22,
with the great and unrivalled artists—

Mr. Blake..........as..........Jessie Rural
Mr. Brougham..........as..........Colonel Rocket
Mr. Wheatleigh..........as..........Tom Cope
Mr. Davenport..........as..........Littleton Coke
Mr. Canoll....as....The Earl | Mr. Martin.....as.....Bob
Mrs. Blake..........as..........Lady Pompion
Miss Ada Clifton as Lady Alice; Miss Ida Vernon as Miss Rocket.

Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..........50 cents | Orchestra seats .....75 cents
Thursday—Mr. BROUGHAM'S Benefit.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. PURDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
ARMORER OF TYRE.
After which, the new drama of
THE DEAD BOXER.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
NIP'D IN THE BUD.

JONES'WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, already advertised, will certainly take place on AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.

The entertainments will consist of GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, every afternoon of the THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL, arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS, while in addition to CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK, they have also secured the services of W. H. FRY, ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOAN ARX as Conductors.

BALS CHAMPETRES will take place EACH EVENING, in five different places in the Park, with FIVE COMPLETE BANDS, the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS, supplied by PROFESSOR GRANT.

SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intention to compete for the VALUABLE PRIZES offered them. Arrangements have also been made with JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, JR., to insure the most MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING. ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS will also take place.

The admission will be only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.

The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.

The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.........Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BENEFIT OF MR. A. ROBERTS. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the comic drama of TEMPTATION. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with the Yankee sketch of a STEAMBOAT EXCURSION. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, the amusing farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with TEMPTATION, performed as in the afternoon. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c.

Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers, associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Cooper's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, until Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the
RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

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Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards Beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cts
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES 28 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cts
5,000 BLACK BAREGE ROBES, at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILLAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No. 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent.
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

BENSON & WILSON.
BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE
BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.
No 310 Canal st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
AUGUST,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.
Daphnaides.
The Romance of a Glove.
To ——.
The Singing Birds and their Songs.
Our Talks with Uncle John.
An Evening Melody.
Chesoncook
My Children
The Kinloch Estate and how it was Settled.
"Bringing our Sheaves with Us."
Farming Life in New-England.
Les Salons de Paris
The Discoveries of the North Cape.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
The Trustee's Lament.
The Pocket Celebration of the Fourth.
Literary Notices.

This Magazine is now acknowledged to stand at the head of the American Monthlies. The present number will be found to sustain its well-earned reputation. "Learning without dullness, entertainment without frivolity."

TERMS—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the United States.

CLUBS—Five copies will be sent for $10, the subscribers paying their own postage.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

USEFUL TO EVERYBODY.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
By D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
THE HANDY-BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW,
In a series of Letters. By Lord ST. LEONARDS. (Sir EDWARD SUGDEN.) 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. 75 cents.

From the Tribune.

This excellent little work gives the plainest instructions in all matters connected with selling, buying, mortgaging, leasing, settling and devising estates; and informs us of our relations to our properties, our wives, our children, and our liabilities as trustees, executors, &c., &c.

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These letters, indorsed with the name of Sugden, will be a Handy-Book in half the houses of the land. In easy language, neither dry nor flippant, they give, we believe, the best half-crown's worth of information upon worldly matters that a prudent man can buy. We might almost add, he is an imprudent man who does not master its contents.

From the Athenæum.

The present is indeed a "Handy-Book," which all may understand; and we shall hereafter no more pity a gentleman who gets engulfed in one of the legal quicksands here pointed out, than we pity the man who gets into the water in skating round a danger-pole.

A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS,
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.

From the Philadelphia Post

Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's most playful effusions.

STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

MAYOR TIEMANN HAS DONE IT!!
How? By stationing "Shields" at the very doors of the Bogus Ticket Offices.
If you wish to see how they do it (we mean the bogus chaps) buy TRICKS AND TRAPS No. 2, ILLUSTRATED,
Only 10 cents (sent free by mail).
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NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR AUGUST contains a Steel-Plate Engraving of Dr. J. W. Francis, with a pen-and-ink portrait by Henry T Tuckerman, and the Doctor's Address on Long Island; also, "Mrs. Potiphar and Women of Homer," &c., &c. Single copies 25 cents. For sale everywhere. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New York.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—AN INQUIRY into the right of visit or approach by *Ships-of-War*, by JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., B. A. Published by JAMES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway. Price 20 cents.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and also a young lady can be accommodated with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 34 1st st., near the Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly furnished apartments to let, No. 36 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, next to Columbia-st., near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The entire house is in perfect order.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in some private family, where in exchange for her board she would give a few hours instruction daily in French, German, or music for which she is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the best testimonials and references; or would act as governess, at a moderate salary. Address Y., Box No. 3,294, Post-Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-CLASS (unfurnished) house just painted throughout, to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. House pleasantly located near Madison-av. References given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 Times office.

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SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.

BENJ. HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.

For further particulars, refers to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penataquit.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Large and single rooms for families or single persons, all newly furnished. Inquire at No. 466 Pearl-st., on Monday, 19th inst., before three o'clock, or of WM. D. SNYDER, Port Chester.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat cars, and stage, for a family of four persons or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very pleasant country residence, in which he would take a genteel family to board during the hot weather. No other boarders taken. For further particulars, address RURAL, Box No. 201 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the depôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HORSE, LIGHT chestnut, long tail, fine eye, height about 16 hands; fair traveler; was driven on Monday 63 miles to a heavy top wagon, containing three persons; eight years old, kind and sound; good in single or double harness, and under the saddle. Lowest cash price, $400. Address H. H., Box No. 200, Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of W. & S. LOCKARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM LOCKARD.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. SAMUEL LOCKARD.

Business to be conducted under the name of WILLIAM LOCKARD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPErienced girls, with good City reference; one, an English Protestant girl, as waiter and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; would travel with a lady; the other, a Scotch girl, as waiter and chambermaid; lived over 4 years in her last place. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress for a most experienced girl of respectable and neat appearance can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best style, or fill the situation of chambermaid and laundress in any gentleman's family. Best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat plain sewer; will do embroidery neatly, or assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7. Also, a girl as general servant, and to wash and iron; makes butter well and milks, wages $5. City reference—Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objections to assist in chamberwork, or assist in taking care of children; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 Court st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as cook, general servant, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, (cuts and fits;) will be found perfectly efficient in either of the above capacities, and a girl of good moral character. Has the highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, WILling girls, one as chambermaid or to assist with washing and ironing, or seamstress, or would do housework for a small family; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing. Both have the best of City references. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable, Protestnat young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would like to mind children; is an excellent laundress and perfectly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family requiring the services of a reliable first-class servant with unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel or go in the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress. Has no objection to travel; has good reference; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; gets up all kinds of washing in superior style; neat about her work and cleanly in her habits. Best of reference. Can be seen at No 373 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together: one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 239 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country, for a small family. Call at No. 99 4th-st., between Perry and Charles sts., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes cakes and pies of all kinds and is a first rate washer and ironer. Also, a highly-recommended girl as first-class waitress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART AND WELL recommended girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Two small girls also want situations. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A neat, small girl also wants a place, to care children, go of errands, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 369 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a competent Protestant woman, who can bring good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 58 West 29th st. Wages $7.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family in the country, about 60 miles from New-York. None need apply but such as are willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and can bring good City references. Call this morning only, at No. 190 Pearl-st., up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HAT, CAP AND straw goods jobbing house. One who understands the business and can command a good trade may address, with own signature, (none other will be noticed,) Box No. 2,251, Post Office.

WANTED—FOR A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A REspectable young man, between 15 and 18 years of age, who writes a good hand, and knows something of business. Address S., Box No. 1,815, Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; one who has some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply between 11 and 12 A. M., to E. B. SHAFER, No. 25 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, NONE BUT A good workman, well recommended, need apply. A. SPADINE, No. 4 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, IN A CHURCH IN THE eastern section of the City, a tenor singer, to sustain that part in a small choir. To one with a fair voice and a moderate knowledge of plain music, and who would accept a small salary in consideration of private instruction from the leader, this will be a good opening. Address BENEDICT, box No. 143, Times office

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAITER.—UN FRANCAIS, AGE DE 30 ANS, parlant parfaitement bien l'Anglais et l'Allemand, et hautement recommandé, désire se placer chez une famille. Aucune objection d'aller à la campagne. S'adresser à NED, No. 72 4th av., pres de la 10th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON and ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WASHINGTON JACKSON and WASHINGTON JACKSON, JR.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1858.

MAN & PARSONS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my26-law10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $4 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, Times Office, immediately.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business and all its branches. Is a first-class driver, understands the treatment of horses in all diseases, &c; also, vegetable gardening. Is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be procured. Call or address, for two days. No. 171 Hester-st. first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a steady, active Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his former employer; is acquainted with the City, and would go in the country. Inquire at his former employer's. W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (English,) lately arrived; the former is a very competent waiter; or would act as body servant; the latter is a very neat and competent nurse and seamstress, or would do housework; could go into the country; also, by their cousin, a place as waiter in hotel or private family. Apply at No 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 Times office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office, mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 125 Times office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments, to the laying out or keeping of fancy pleasure grounds; understands the care and cultivation of grapes. Any gentleman in want of such a person may apply to C. F., 15 John-st., New York.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, which his testimonials will testify, from some of the first families in this City. Is just disengaged in consequence of the family leaving the City. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. W., No. 123 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a smart, active man; has lived upwards of 3½ years in his last place; has respectable City reference, and no objection to town or country. Can be heard of, for one week, at No. 122 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife—Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as competent laundress, chambermaid and seamstress, or general work. They have excellent references. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man; is single, sober and of steady habits; is a good groom and careful driver, and would prefer the country; understands horses and carriages perfectly well; both City and country references given. Address A. J., Box No. 200 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable Protestant man. Has no objection to the country. Apply or address D. N., Mr. Lowden's saddlery and harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER SITUation, by a man and his wife; woman as dairy woman, is an excellent cook; are Protestants, and have no family. Can give the best of references. Apply at SMITHS' seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. No objection to town or country. Address J. D., Box No 146 Times office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober, respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work; can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, (Scotch,) a situation as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging, and has good City reference for honesty, sobriety, carefulness. Apply at No. 360 6th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE German boy, 16 years of age, speaks English well, and is well acquainted with the City; would be willing to learn a trade, or work in a store. Address J. L., Times office, Box No. 121.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman man, as a porter or fireman in a factory or store; he speaks English well, and is acquainted in the City. Address T. D., Box No. 128, Times Office.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A Course of nearly 100 practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.
Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY and GRAMMAR with READERS, ARITHMETICS HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions. Address IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors and governesses; parents with full particulars of the best schools, and teachers with positions. Circulars containing terms, plan, etc., sent upon application. Wanted immediately, a lady to teach music, (vocal and instrumental:) salary $350 and board. Also, one to teach French and German; one to teach French, music and drawing and professor of the piano and singing.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool fair water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CHEAP WRITING-CLASSES.—SCHOOLboys and young men preparing for business may profitably spend a portion of their vacation at Mr. PAINE'S Academies of Bookkeeping, Writing and Arithmetic, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Ladies have separate rooms. Ex-Governor King says Colonel Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS

A CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to take charge of the classical department of a collegiate institution in the neighborhood of New-York. One who can teach French will be preferred. A liberal salary will be given. Best references required. Address CHAS. GA NUN, Esq., No 63 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH IN TRADE over all the patent humbug cushions now offered for sale. Call and examine; tables can be bought of me for $200, $250 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st., Billiard Table Market.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding-house, being 75 feet deep, and handsomely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum, or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,228 Broadway, or to EDMUND HUZZY, No 68 William, corner Cedar st.

TO LET—TO A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PART OF a house in Green Point. The house is of the first-class, with gas throughout, and water on the second floor, with superior advantages as to location, and it being but four minutes' walk from 10th-st. Ferry. Rent $175. For further particulars, inquire of J. EVANS, No. 415 Broadway.

TO LET—BROOKLYN.—THE FURNITURE OF A neat three-story house for sale, and the house to let, if desired; three minutes from Wall-street or South ferries; furniture new; sold a dead bargain, if sold at once. No. 2 Willow-place, corner of Jeralemon-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house No. 90 West 23d-st. for four years at $550. Furniture, costing $600, will be sold at $375. Everything in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

FOR RENT, LOW—THREE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway; commodious entrances from No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt st. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 212 Broadway; after Aug. 1, No. 175 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.

J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE SUBSTANtial two-story and attic brick house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in Morton-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in good order, having an alley, large yard, vault, house very commodious, and lot can be improved for a bakery, or any other purpose. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT Jr.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, OF 15 OR 20 rooms; fashionable part of the City; square preferred; for ladies' school; state rent. Address A. GODEFROI, Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,200. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CHASSEAND.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URPER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE PLEASED TO JOIN—TAKE NOTICE.—You are respectfully invited to call and join a Colony of 101 or more, to purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of very desirable unimproved and improved lands, for farming and other purposes, in the centre of the new County of Cumberland, Tenn. The Court house is built, and improvements have commenced. These lands (say next to the 148 County lots, which are 33 feet by 165 feet,) may now be bought for from $1 to $10 per acre. I examined them last February carefully. They are inviting and desirable. For quality they are No. 1. The climate is very healthy and delightful. For full particulars apply to WILLIAM DAY, and see his journal, at room No 15, Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D. CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. All orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed.

N. B.—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly.

WM. D. CUTLER & CO.
Office No. 75 Nassau st., Room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 80 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade, velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES—A beautiful article, entirely new in style: black walnut cottage bedsteads, new patterns, prices $4 and upwards, unequaled in this City: folding cribs, &c. Mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school-house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the lumber-yard occupied by Bartlett & Buffum, in West 39th st., between 10th and 11th avs., the entire stock of the lumber-yard, consisting of 100,000 feet of spruce, pine and hemlock timber; also cedar and box boards, plank, spruce and hemlock boards, joists, wall strips, spruce plank, &c.; also a lot of building materials; also horse, truck, harness, office furniture, and also lease of the premises. Sale positive. Terms made known at time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a beautiful collection of about 150 oil paintings, among which may be found the works of Ingraham, G. D. Brewerton, Cantineau, French, Waterston, Van Pee, Polemburg, De Vos, T. Morin, L. Chorin, J. G. Thorn, S. Lagg, Tanneur, Rowbottom, Oddie, Peters, Boutelle, Peter D'Hooge, Nicolie, L. Smets, and other artists of equal merit.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, rosewood piano forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys; mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French china vases, dinner and tea sets, fine cut-glass, plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturer, adapted to City or country trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do. piano, 7-octave, city maker, and warranted by same, book-cases, etegeres, bedsteads, bureaus, mattrasses, oak dining room set, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price for cash. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHYSICIANS—A PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, a graduate of 1829, and a member of the State and other Medical Societies, desires a business connection with a respectable and enterprising Physician, with the view of introducing a new mechanical and invaluable curative agent, highly recommended by the President and many other members of the State and County Medical Societies. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at Tammany Hotel, or address S. M., Room No. 91.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COAL MINING PROperty, with all the appointments for carrying on a large business. The mine now open, and can be made very profitable. It is on railroad and water communication, with a good market at hand. Full particulars, maps and description at No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway, JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a well-established country store, now doing a good business in a flourishing village on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 70 miles from the City. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out. Address D. Y., Box No. 150 this office, for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 TO $1,200 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 12 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 501 Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A RESTAURant, to act as money changer. Any good, honest man who can loan $500, on good security, can have a permanent situation, and salary of $600, with board. This is a good opportunity, and we hope no person will apply who has not the amount required. ROTHSTEIN & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a fancy millinery store; can be had upon the most reasonable terms. Address MILLINERY, Box No. 109 *Times* office, for two days.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, seven-octave, with four round corners, scalloped keys, carved case, fret-work desk, inlaid plate; has a full and rich tone; made by one of our best City makers, and warranted by the same; will be sold much below the maker's price. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6¾ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone; will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st., (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NO. 69 SOUTH-STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor, marked E. C. N., weight 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct. 24.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

OILS.

[illegible] EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York.
Alsop & Chauncey do.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.
Erastus Corning, Albany.
Gray & Danforth, Boston.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France,
Great Britain,
Ireland,
Holland,
Belgium,
Spain,
Portugal,
Switzerland,
Italy,
Germany,
Russia,
Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens,
Beyrout,
Constantinople,
Jerusalem,
Alexandria,
Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.
JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
MILTON G. SMITH,
Commissioners.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$2,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on A HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. Principals only address
Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200,000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due July 20, 1858, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES AMERICAN GUANO Company's Stock, at No. 21 Old-slip.
THOMAS JOYCE.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi annual dividend of 6 per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, THIS DAY, BETWEEN Chambers and Vesey sts., a black POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

LOST—ON THE STEAMBOAT OCEAN WAVE on Saturday, July 17, a BAMBOO [illegible] fowling-piece. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 143 Fulton st., New-York. L. VENTURA.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street,
July 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858, and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck-slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RAILROAD TIES. Apply at the Superintendent's Office, Harlem Railroad Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to........................$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to........................5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to........................5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 23, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—CABIN, $20; STEERAGE, $6.—FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 31. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 31.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The 'Glen House' is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25, The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 65 Nassau st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *via* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:
INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23.
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27.
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug. 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway, FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.
First class...$90 | Second class...$50 | Third class...$30
Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.
Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.,
or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$130
Second Cabin Passage........................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$114
Second Cabin Passage........................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.........Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The ASIA will sail on the 4th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, foot Robinson-st.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 18, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 18, 7 A. M.	*Sunday, July 18, 4 P. M.
*Sunday, July 18, 4½ P. M.	*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.
*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 1 P. M.
Monday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 20, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 20, 9 A. M.	*Wednes'y, July 21, 6½ A. M.
*Wednesday, July 21, 7 A. M.	Thursday July 22, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.
THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes'y, July 21, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 22, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, July 22...3 P. M.
Friday, July 23...10½ A. M.	Friday, July 23......3 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 24...6½ P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR's Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednes'y, July 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednes'y, July 21, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, July 22, 5½ A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 5¾ A. M.
Saturday, July 24, the *Laura* will not connect, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 5¾ A. M.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR's Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood........6:30 A. M.
Great Neck.......5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove.........7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point......5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point.......7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.........6:00 P. M.	Great Neck........7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood.........6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.......8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer ALBANY, Capt. D. G. HEENE, leaves pier No. 11 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Returning MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.—Landing at Orient and Greenport each way.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMer GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robinson-st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 403 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. R. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.
Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception. Charges moderate. Consultations confidential.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION-STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, or those who may be unacquainted with the Author's professional reputation and qualifications, invites attention to some of the various *testimonials* from foreign Professors and eminent physicians under whom he studied, of which the following are exhibited at his rooms, viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Louis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. He also possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—Drs. TRALL, GORTON and SMALLEY receive invalids at No. 15 Laight-st., and attend to out door practice in City and country. All diseases treated without drugs. Female ulcerations and displacements speedily relieved. Cancers are cured by an easy and safe process. Patients have the rare privilege of attending the Lectures of the School Department.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

NO ONE NEED FEAR THE CHOLERA or colic,
Nor diarrhœa make them melancholic,
Since STEINFELDT'S Bitters frees you from all pain,
And sets you right upon your legs again.
Principal depôt, No. 70 Nassau-st.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr.,
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.
Hon. Henry Chamberlain,
Rev. George Cooke,
Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber, bare, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

COAL.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, [illegible]
[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Pilot Commissioners.—At a meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, held at their office on the 20th inst., a letter was read from His Honor the Mayor, asking the coöperation of the Board in relation to the Quarantine Regulations and the Pilots. The following directions were issued to the Pilots, and resolutions were passed and sent to the Mayor.

DIRECTIONS FOR PILOTS:

New-York, Tuesday, July 20.

Sir: You are hereby required to anchor all vessels under your charge from the ports named below, at the lower Quarantine ground, subject to the directions of the Health Officer of this Port, viz: Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Port au Prince, Ponce, Cardenas, St. Jago de Cuba, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad de Cuba, Cienfuegos, San Juan de los Remedios, and New-Orleans.

You are also required, on boarding any vessel bound into this port from ports subject to yellow fever, to ascertain if the yellow fever existed at the place from whence she came; and if so, anchor in the lower Quarantine ground, to await the direction of the Health Officer. A violation of the above directions, or those of the Health Officer, will be punished by suspension or dismissal. By order of the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

RUSSEL STURGIS, President.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, }
E. E. MORGAN, }
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, } Pilot Commissioners.
RUSSEL STURGIS, }
GEO. W. BLUNT, }

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Board of Pilot Commissioners will promptly and cordially coöperate with all the means in their power in any suggestions made by the Board of Health to protect the health of the City.

That the Board of Health be requested to have removed from Washington Market, and the ground adjoining, the piles of filth and dirt to which the attention of the City authorities was called by this Board some time since.

Police Intelligence.

Ruffianly Assault on Two Married Women—The Assailant Stabbed.—Two respectable married ladies were assaulted in a most ruffianly manner, at 7½ o'clock last evening, at the corner of Broome and Mulberry streets. The ladies were passing quietly along the street when a man, a total stranger to them, stepped up and addressed them insultingly. One of the ladies slapped the stranger in the face by way of response. The man, without any ado, knocked this lady down, and kicked her several times. The other lady, coming to the assistance of the first, was instantly knocked down, but she quickly regained her feet, drew a pen-knife, and stabbed her assailant in the face. The two ladies started on a run down Broome-street, toward the Police Headquarters, and were pursued by a large crowd of persons. On arriving at the entrance of the Detective Police office some of the crowd rushed upon the ladies, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers rescued them. One of the ladies had her bonnet pulled off her head, and her dress-skirt torn clean off. This lady also had her two bracelets wrenched from her wrists, and she lost other jewelry. Officers Elder, Wildey, Poole and Stephenson took the ladies into the Detective Room and dispersed the crowd. The ruffianly assailant was at once arrested by the Detective officers. He was covered with blood, and Police Surgeons Wells and Masterson were called and dressed his wounds. His right cheek was cut from just below the eye down to the chin. The assailant proved to be Wm. Meehan, a member of the old Police force. He was under the influence of liquor, and excuses his conduct by saying that he mistook one of the ladies for a woman who "did" him out of some money at a disreputable establishment in Crosby-street.

Anxious to Get Early at his Work.—Henry Bluhm, a boarder in the German boarding house No 250 William street, was awakened about daylight yesterday morning, by hearing footsteps in his room. He discovered a strange gentleman fumbling about his pantaloons pockets in a remarkably queer manner, as he thought, and at once sprang from the bed to seize the fellow. The stranger dodged him, gave a jump into the hall, bounced down the stairs, and in a jiffy was scrambling over a fence surrounding the rear yard. Bluhm, notwithstanding he was in undress, gave pursuit and caught the fugitive by the right leg, just as he was getting over the fence, and held him tight till help arrived. The stranger had in his possession $40 in gold coin, which he had taken from Mr. Bluhm's pockets. He was taken yesterday before Justice Osborne and committed to the Tombs. He gave his name as James Miller, and said he got locked into the house by mistake the evening previous, and was trying to get out of the house to go at his work when arrested, as he had to commence work early.

On a Little Spree.—Three gay youths, giving their names as Wm. Ingersoll, John Davis and Jacob M. Smith, on Monday night, feeling in a jolly mood, went "on a little spree," at least so they designated their night's performance. A couple of brandy-smashes and a mint-julep each, taken by way of a "starter," at the St. Nicholas bar, got them under good headway. They thought they would pay a flying visit to Mercer-street, and take a momentary "look at the pictures." The "fashionable house" of Ellen Thompson was selected for the visit, but on being admitted the gay gentlemen—as Mrs. Thompson states—commenced "going it with a perfect looseness." She called in the Police, who arrested the youths and locked them up in the Station-house. They were taken, yesterday, to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail to appear for trial. The only excuse given by the accused was, that they were "on a little spree."

Result of Interference.—The Staten Island ferry-boats are liberally patronized by rowdies. Sometimes they are very jolly and well-behaved, but more frequently they annoy the passengers by their loud, course talk, tobacco-spitting, and genuine set-tos, *à la* Hyer and Yankee Sullivan. Yesterday morning, two rough-looking fellows, after a preliminary war of words, squared off for a mutual knock-down. A ring was formed and the rowdy portion were beginning to enjoy the sport hugely, when Mr. George B. Folger interfered,—for which interference he received a serious stab in the side. The fighting was speedily terminated, but in the jostle and confusion it was impossible to tell who stabbed Mr. Folger, and no arrests were made.

Shooting on the Battery—Careless Use of Firearms.—Two young men named George Slager and George Hutman, were trying yesterday forenoon on the Battery some new revolvers which they had just purchased, when Hutman was accidentally shot in the right breast, causing a serious wound. Hutman was taken to the City Hospital and an effort made to extract the ball, but it was found to be lodged in the shoulder-blade, and has not yet been taken out. Slager immediately gave himself up to an officer, but Hutman exonerated him from all blame. The two young men occupied a room together at a hotel in the lower part of Greenwich-street, and had purchased tickets for California in the *Star of the West*, which left yesterday afternoon. They both came from Baltimore.

Complaint against Constables.—Wm. Thompson and Lewis H. Vultee, Jr., were arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Henry A. Griswold, of No. 265 Bowery, and Miss Lydia Waring, of No. 321 Eighth-avenue. The accused, who are Constables, it is alleged, in levying on the property of the complainants, acted in a manner unwarrantably rough and altogether extra-official. Miss Waring says they shoved her about as they would a piece of useless furniture, and wound up with striking her with their fists. Mr. Griswold complains, also, of having been struck, and that he had his coat torn. The defendants gave bail to appear for examination.

Crazy Leap.—Catharine Green, residing at No. 367 Greenwich-street, on Monday evening jumped from the second-story window of her residence to the pavement. Fortunately a sprain of her left ankle was the only injury she sustained. She has been subject to fits of temporary insanity.

Sun-Stroke.—Patrick Moulder, an Irish laborer, was sun-struck on Monday afternoon in Chatham-street. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Mayor's Police—Tuesday.

John Cassidy, from Boston, purchased a ticket of Brady & Ward, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, for a passage to Philadelphia, for which he paid $12—being an overcharge of not less than $9. Officer Dubois succeeded in recovering the whole amount, and placed the man on board the steamboat for his place of destination.

William Rushton, from Saratoga Springs, was solicited by a ticket runner to purchase at No. 141 Liberty-street, for himself and family, tickets for their place of destination. Officer Church, who was on duty at that place, arrested the runner, brought him before the Mayor, and he was held to bail in $500 to answer.

Joseph McKiven was arrested and held to bail in $1,000, on complaint of Mary Oivens, for seduction; and several persons were fined for violations of the City ordinances.

The keeper of a junk shop, Michael Carrol was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and committed in default of $500 bail.

Coroner's Inquests.

A Child Killed by Drinking Rat Poison.—John D. Sewell, a child three years of age, residing with its parents, at No. 57 Worth-street, drank some rat poison yesterday, which had been carelessly left under the bed, and died in a short time. Coroner Connery held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Sudden Death in a Disreputable House.—An unknown man died very suddenly yesterday, in the disreputable house No. 48 Park-street. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart. The deceased was dressed like a laboring man.

Fatal Fall.—James Irvin on Monday night, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 141 Tenth-street, and died yesterday morning. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]
Purdy's National Theatre.—This always prosperous place of amusement continues a flourishing business while nearly all the other theatres have been obliged to close. To-night an excellent programme, Mr. J. Proctor and the company appearing. "Armorer of Tyre," "Dead Boxer," and "Nip'd in the Bud."

[Advertisement.]
☞ Brandreth's Pills "come home to men's business and bosoms;" in them is blended our health and affections. Their use secures our health; their use secures our lives; so our children are saved to us, and we to our children. Because they open, and refine from all foulness; the blood is thus purified, and pain and sickness vanish. Sold at 25 cents—old style—13 cents, sugar-coated—at No. 294 Canal-street, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Mr. A. Roberts' Benefit.—The worthy door-keeper of Barnum's Museum takes a benefit there this afternoon and evening. A grand galaxy of performing stars appear on the occasion. Comedy, drama, songs, dances, &c.; all excellent. Read the bill.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills.—Farmers require them as much as the axe and plow. They remove bowel complaints caused by change of water, also fever and ague, and all maladies produced by unwholesome air or food. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

A Private Watchman Shot by Burglars—Arrest.—A little past 1 yesterday morning, Private Watchman, Patrick Buckley, attempted to arrest two burglars, just after they had left the house of Mr. George Carey, on Smith street, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, when the burglars discharged a pistol at him and made their escape. The ball took effect in the right shoulder, inflicting a serious but not mortal wound.

The house in which the burglars had been operating is unoccupied, Mr. Carey's family having gone to the country. The day it was closed Mr. Carey requested the private watchman to pay particular attention to his house, as nothing had been removed for safe-keeping, which request it seems he fully complied with. Nothing worthy of note occurred about the premises until Monday last, when two men were seen by residents in the neighborhood operating at the basement door. Their business there was asked, when they expressed a wish to see Mr. Carey, and upon being notified that he was out of town, departed. These circumstances were communicated to Mr. Carey in New-York forthwith, and being satisfied that a further attempt would be made upon his premises, secured the services of two Policemen to aid the Private Watchman in keeping guard, and to assist in arresting the burglars if they made their appearance.

Monday night the three officers posted themselves in the vicinity of the house, according to a plan agreed upon between themselves. Nothing disturbed them until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a couple of young men with musical instruments located themselves in Livingston-street, and commenced a serenading song, with instrumental accompaniment. The music so charmed the three officers that they moved from their position, and for a time forgot the duties assigned them.

The private watchman was the first to return to his post, and he then discovered two men leaving Mr. Carey's premises, each with a heavy bundle. He resolutely told them that they were his prisoners, and to enforce compliance pointed a pistol at them with his left hand, at the same time giving the alarm rap for assistance with his club. He had only time to strike one or two blows on the pavement, when one of the burglars fired a pistol, the ball entering Buckley's right shoulder. They then ran into the house, and escaped through the rear door into Gallatin place, and across Fulton-avenue. Officers Corwin and Boyd, of the First Precinct, hearing the pistol-shot, were promptly on the spot, and conveyed Buckley to the Station-house, where he was temporarily attended by a Police surgeon and Dr. Collgan. They probed the wound, and, not being able to find the ball, the injured man was taken to the City Hospital. This daring attempt at robbery and shooting occurred within one hundred feet of Fulton-avenue, a principal thoroughfare in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, not far from a Station-house, and just at the moment the shot was fired, a car load of passengers passed the head of Smith-street, on Fulton-avenue. The serenaders were doubtless accomplices of the two burglars who came out of the house, and their use was to attract the attention of the officers, so that the thieves could escape with the booty. Upon examining the house it was found that every trunk and drawer had been ransacked, even to a trunk in the servant's hall, and everything valuable which could be handled easily, packed up ready for removal. Nothing, however, so far as yet discovered, was taken away. The two bundles, which the thieves had when captured, they left in the basement hall as they retreated.

Yesterday, a number of policemen, after obtaining a full description of the burglars, started in pursuit of them. Sergeant Mathews and Officers McLaughlin and Bridget, of the First Precinct, traced the men whom they suspicioned to Canal-street, New-York, and at about 5 o'clock P. M., Officer McLaughlin arrested a noted thief on Laurens-street, near Canal, named Edward Griffin, and charged him with the crime. He made strenuous resistance, but was finally secured and brought to Brooklyn, and taken to the City Hospital for identification.

The moment the prisoner was taken into the Ward, Buckley recognized him as the man who fired the pistol at him. Griffin was then removed to the cells in the First Precinct, and locked up to await examination.

In Trouble.—A Bostonian, named John Kendall, a practical Mormon, was arrested yesterday for having one more wife than is allowed by law. On the 16th of May last, he married Miss Carlisle, daughter of Thomas Carlisle, and it is alleged that he has another wife and several responsibilities in Boston. He was brought before Justice Cornwell and committed for examination.

Shocking Death.—Yesterday, about noon, a boy, 5 years old, named James Bergen, residing on McComb-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, drank a pint of cheap gin, and died within an hour afterwards. It is stated that he drank the liquor under compulsion. Coroner Redding will investigate the case to-day.

Sergeants Transferred.—The recent difficulties in the Police Department have caused the following changes to be made: Sergeant Smith, of the First Precinct, transferred to the Third Precinct, in place of Sergeant Cass, who goes to the First in Sergeant Smith's place. Sergeant Preston, of the Third Precinct, to the Sixth Ward, New-York.

Firemen Expelled.—At a meeting of Franklin Engine Company, No. 3, held last evening, three members of the Company, named John A. Laidlow, Wm. Swibel and John H. Downing were expelled by a unanimous vote of the Company, for robbing a person named George Larkin, while intoxicated, a few nights ago.

Drowned in a Cistern.—An interesting girl, three years and ten months old, named Margaret Hunt, accidentally fell into a cistern, at No. 565 Columbia-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. Coroner Snell held an inquest, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Attempted Suicide.—A German woman, name and motive unknown, residing on Vanderbilt, near Atlantic-avenue, attempted to end her life on Monday night, by swallowing a lot of oxalic acid. The act was known in time to prevent fatal consequences, thanks to a medical man and a stomach-pump.

A Missing Boy Found Drowned.—The body of Wallace Squires, a boy 8 years old, who has been missing from his father's house, at Greenport, since the 17th inst., was found, yesterday morning, in the water at the foot of Freeman-street.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. B. Stephens, on Clermont-street, near Lafayette-avenue, was robbed Monday night of property valued at $100.

Inquest.—Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of George Conroy, Jr., on Flatbush-avenue, who died, according to the verdict of the Jury, from inflammation of the bowels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 20.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '67	114	475 New-York Cen. R.	85⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '65	102½	50 do.....b15	85⅜
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	92	250 do.....s10	85¼
5,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	100 do	85½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	200 do.....s30	85
15,000 Cal. St 7s	86	50 do.....s60	84¾
5,000 Indiana State 5s	87¾	510 do	85¼
4,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	88½	100 do.....b60	85¼
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	100¾	200 Erie Railroad	18¼
1,000 E. R. R. 4th m bs.	57	50 do.....s30	18
1,000 E. R. C. bs. 1871	32½	170 do	18
11,000 E. R. C. bs. 1862	33	50 do.....s15	18
1,000 Mich. So. S F. bs.	67	145 Harlem R. R.	11½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	86½	400 do	11¾
500 do	87	100 Hudson R. R.	28¼
3,000 Ill Freeland Bds	83	5 Sec. Avenue R.	93
6,000 LaC. &M L.G.Bds	31	50 Reading R.	45½
5,000 do.....s10	30¾	800 do	45⅜
5,000 do.....s10	30½	100 do.....s30	44¾
8,000 Gal.&Chi.2d M.B	89	50 do	45
1,000 L. E.&W.1st M.B	64	50 Mich. Cen. R	58½
1,000 do	63½	20 M. So. & N. I. R.R.b30	23
5 Bank of America	110	150 Panama R.....b60	105½
5 Bank of Commerce	100¾	110 Ill. Central R	74
30 do	100½	269 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	89
10 Metropolitan Bank	107	100 do	89¼
10 Park Bank	101	350 do	89½
15 Del. &Hud. CanalCo.	100	50 do	89⅜
30 do	99¾	100 Clev. & T.R.R.....s60	36
30 Penn. Coal Co	77¾	100 do.....s60	36¼
300 do	78	100 do	36½
10 Cum. Preferred	18½	100 do.....s60	36⅜
100 Canton Company	19	50 Chic & R Isl. R b60	76¾
110 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	85½	200 do	76⅜
60 do	85½	300 do	76¼
50 Nic. Transit Co	2½	100 do.....b10	76½
33 C. B & Quincy R	64½	150 do.....s30	76
5 La Crosse & Mil. R	5	145 Mil & Miss. R	17
10 do	5¼	50 do.....s60	16

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Brookl'n City 6s	97	308 Panama R. R.	105½
2,000 Erie R. R 4 mt bs	57	300 Clev. & Tol RR..s30	36
4,000 LaC.&M L. G. bs.	30¾	64 N. Y. C. R. R.	85¼
16 National Bank	108	300 do.....s30	85
10 Am Exchange Bk	106	40 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	16¾
20 Ocean Bank	95	75 do	17
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¾	200 do	17½
115 Penn. Coal Co.	78	150 La Cross & Mil. R.R	5
100 Harlem Railroad	11¾	5 Sixth-av. R. R.	120
50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	22⅞		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Mil. City 7s	40	15 Hanover Bank	90
1,000 L. C. & M L. G. B.	28¾	10 G. F. Gas Light Co	28
1,000 Tennessee 6s	91¾	20 N. W. Fire In Co.	95@94¾
10 Park Bank	100¾	15 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	5½

Tuesday, July 20—P. M.

The four days' later European news, to-day, by the steamship *North Star*, to July 7, from London and Southampton, is of a favorable mercantile and financial character, although communicating at the same time the failure of the submarine telegraph. The Cotton market is ⅛d. higher, and the sales from 6,000 to 8,000 bales a day at Liverpool. There is a further moderate rise in Grain and Flour, and a fall of ½@1 ℘ cent. in the price for Money, which had previously shown in London some slight tendency to rise. The English Funds are firmer, influenced in part by the accounts from the Paris Bourse, where more confidence seemed to prevail, and where the large pecuniary wants of the French Railway lines had been supplied. The subscriptions to the last-named object are stated at $15,000,000. At the London Stock Exchange on the 6th July, there was some business in Illinois Central shares, at 24@25 discount; ditto. sevens of 1875, at 78¼@78½; New-York Central sevens at 91; New-York and Erie third mortgage at 67@65½@66, and Pennsylvania Central Sterling sixes at 87½@87. The report states that Illinois Central, Pennsylvania Central, Great Western and Grand Trunk advanced, while New-York and Erie, on the other hand, was weaker. The following are the last quotations:

Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1875	74@77
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	77@79
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland	70@75
Illinois Central R. R. $100 shares, $40 paid, dis.	26@24
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1860	82@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	82@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund) 1882	86@89
Michigan Central $100 shares	50@55
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885	60@64
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares	22@27
N. Y. Central 6 ℘ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883	81@83
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	90@92
N. Y. Central $100 shares	77@79
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	65@67
Erie 3d Mortgage $100 shares	15@17
Penn. Central 6s, 1st Mortgage. 1880	88@90
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage Stg	87@89

In our own markets, to-day, there was increased firmness in Cotton and a moderate advance, with a stronger disposition to operate in Flour and Grain. The advance in Exchange to 110 ℘ cent., noted at the close of business yesterday, was not established to-day, very little being done over 109⅞ ℘ cent., and the mail for the *Africa* proving altogether a moderate one. French bills were held with more firmness at f5 12½ to the dollar. The shipment of Specie is thus far reported at only $650,000, and this about clears the market of the Gold bars by the last California steamer. In Discounts we hear of some 6 months' bills being taken by a leading bank in the Street at 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, in the absence of shorter paper to the amount desired. Bills at 30@60 days of a prime character, go at from 3 to 4 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The advices by the *North Star* quote discounts in the open market in London below the Bank rate of 3 ℘ cent. again, say 2½@3 ℘ cent.

The Stock dealings opened firm to-day, though generally on limited orders. On the State list there was a further decline of ½ ℘ cent., while Missouris were wanted at 85½ ℘ cent., and Californias at 86 ℘ cent. Some parcels of United States 5s of 1865 are selling at 102½@103 of late probably with a view to affect the New Loan of 1873, to be brought forward by the Treasury on the 10th August. The bidders for the latter will bear in mind, however, that the Government, on a flush Treasury, paid 110 ℘ cent. to buy in and retire its 5 ℘ cent. stock a few years ago, and that the same thing is not improbable before half the time of the new loan shall have run out. The Washington and New-York bank combination, who hope to get this $10,000,000 on their own terms understand this chance for future speculation. Few of them believe that the Government will long continue poor. The La Crosse Land Grants failed to improve on the official announcement of the Superintendent. The bonds and shares of the Illinois Central were better after the foreign news. There was a steady demand for New-York Central at the early Board at 85⅜@¼ ℘ cent., cash. The broker of the Steamboat party was a seller on time at 84⅞@85 ℘ cent., though less demonstrative than last Tuesday. There is some talk since the Erie accident of a truce on the passenger question. We notice a further advance in Galena to 90 ℘ cent., closing subsequently 89⅞ ℘ cent. Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Central and Southern were steady. Milwaukee and Missisippi recovered 2 ℘ cent. from the lowest sales of Monday. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Panama each advanced ½ ℘ cent. The dealings in Erie were limited, the price about 18 ℘ cent. At the Afternoon Board the general market was tame, leaving off dull at 85 for New-York Central, 18 for Erie, 45 for Reading, 76 for Rock Island and 28½ for Hudson River.

We understand that the meeting of the Elmira and Canandaigua bondholders to-day resolved to suffer the sale of the road, in foreclosure, to proceed, as advertised, on Friday next. 23d inst.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 2d of August. The Astor Fire Insurance a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable Aug. 2. The Beekman Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable Aug. 3.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week, and since January 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,976,582	$889,051	$1,462,388
Previously reported	41,190,024	39,624,528	32,646,561
Since Jan. 1	$43,166,606	$40,513,579	$34,108,949

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

Per cent. dis.	Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency....30c. ℘ 100@ ¼	Illinois and Wis..1¼@1½ Virginia......... ⅝@ ¾
New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ℘ 100@ ⅛	Michigan........ —@1 Tennessee.......2½@2¾
Phil.& Baltimore.1-5@ ¾	Free Ind........1¼@1½
Interior Penna.... ⅝@ ¾	La. and Mobile... ½@ ⅝
Interior Maryland ½@ ⅝	Canada.......... ½@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind.and Missouri. ⅝@ ¾	Assorted packages N. Y. State, ¼ discount.
South Carolina & Georgia......... ⅞@1	Assorted packages N. Eng. States, ⅛ disc't.
North Carolina...1 @ —	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	90	93
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	90	93

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ⅝@¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼@1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ⅝@¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ℘ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-16th ℘ oz.	1 22 —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10		
Five Franc Pcs.	97@ —	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ 3 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 85@ 7 86
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl's.	16 20@16 40
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 04@ —	Patriot Doubl's.	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dls.	1 02½@—	Gold Am. Old	6 ℘ c. pm.
Spanish Qrs. each.	23@ —		

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$281,705 65
Payments	247,062 76
Balance	5,117,113 01

The receipts include $91,000 from Customs.

The Home Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 12 ℘ cent.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Africa.] New-York, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

No important features have marked the course of our Stock Exchange during the week which has elapsed since our last advices. With but two or three exceptions, prices have but little varied. Quotations for a few State Stocks are slightly lower, whilst those of the remainder retain the upward tendency which we have noticed for some time past. State Stocks—In Virginia 6s there has been a decline of ¾, in Tennessee 6s of 1, and in California 7s (new issue) of ½ ℘ cent. Missouri 6s have risen ½, and North Carolina 6s ¾ ℘ cent. The various issues of Ohio 6s have improved in price. A few Kentucky 6s have sold at 95. City and County Bonds are inactive. We have only to mention sales of a few Louisville 6s (water loan), Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, St. Louis 6s, (railroad issue,) and St. Louis County 7s, at last week's prices. Railroad Bonds—Transactions in these have been very limited. The prices of the various issues of the Erie are lower. Illinois Central Constructions have declined 1¾, Do. Freelands 1, and Michigan Central 8s ¾ ℘ cent. Harlem 1st and 2d Mortgages, and Hudson River 1st and 3d mortgages, have advanced in price. Railroad Shares—The market for these has been irregular. New-York Central have advanced ½, Cleveland and Toledo ½, Chicago and Rock Island ¼, Galena and Chicago 1⅜, and Panama ½ ℘ cent. The largest transactions have been in the three first-named. Erie have declined 1¼, Illinois Central 1¾, Michigan Southern ⅝, Michigan Central ¾, Reading 1¼, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2½ ℘ cent. The decline in the last named is owing to the embarrassments arising from the floating debt, the receipts of the road having very nearly come up to the estimates. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has sold at 94. Money is growing still more abundant. Short Loans 3½@5 ℘ cent.; Paper 4@6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, according to length. Exchange on Europe is scarce, and rates are firm. Principal business on London 109⅝@109¾, on Paris 5.13¾@5.11¼.

DECOPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Wednesday, July 20, 1858.

Since our advices of the 12th inst., the stock market has again become inactive, with trifling fluctuations, the advance on some stocks being counterbalanced by a slight falling off on others. The general tone, however, seems rather in favor of an improving market. The specie and deposit lines of our banks continue to maintain themselves at extremely high figures. But, as we have now reached the period when, in ordinary seasons, the preparations for the Fall trade induce a withdrawal of the deposits from the banks, the weekly statements will henceforth be watched with a special interest, and the extent of the revival of business may, to a certain extent, be determined by the reduction that will take place in the line of deposits. The Clearing-House shows an average movement for the past week of $17,047,000 per day, against $27,441,000 at the corresponding period in 1857. State Stocks—Fluctuations slight—some higher, and some a little lower—with steady sales, though not so large, as last week. Virginias have declined ¾ ℘ cent.; Californias, old and new, 1 ℘ cent.; Missouris have advanced ¾; North Carolina, ¾; Ohio, 1860, 1¼; do., 1886, sales at 107; Louisianas, at 93; New-York 5s, 1868, at 102⅞; Indiana 5s, and Michigan 6s, without change; Tennessee, ½ ℘ cent. lower; Pennsylvania 5s have advanced 2 ℘ cent.; United States 6s, 1867, at 114; 5s, 1865, at 102⅞. City and County Bonds—Transactions have again been of quite a retail character. A few St. Louis City 6s, St. Louis County 7 ℘ cent. Anticipation Bonds, Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by the State, and San Francisco 10s, have been sold at former prices; Cincinnati 6s, Railroad issues, and Louisville 6s, Railroad issues, at a slight decline. Railroad Bonds—trifling variations, excepting some of the Erie issues, which have advanced. Business dull; Erie first mortgages have improved 1 ℘ cent.; do. third mortgages, ¾; the fourth mortgages 1 ℘ cent. lower. 1875 Bonds, sales at 34⅞@36. being 1 ℘ cent. rise; do. 1871, ½ ℘ cent. higher; do. 1862, sales at 33. New-York Central 6s, ½ ℘ cent. decline; do. 7s, 1864, ¾ ℘ cent. higher; do. 7s, 1876, sales at 97½. Illinois Central Convertible Bonds ¾ ℘ cent. lower. Sales of Freeland Bonds at 83½@83; Michigan Central first mortgages at 96⅞; Milwaukee and Mississippi second mortgages at 68½@68; Galena and Chicago first mortgages, 1 ℘ cent. higher; second mortgages, sales at 89, the previous price. Railroad Shares—Some have advanced, and some are lower, with small transactions, except in New-York Central. Erie has declined 1⅛, in consequence of an accident, causing eight deaths, besides several wounded; Reading has declined 1¼; Michigan Central, ½; Michigan Southern, ⅜; do. Preferred, no change; Illinois Central, 1½ lower; Milwaukie and Mississippi, after falling to 15½, has recovered to 17½, a decline of 3 ℘ cent. since our last. New-York Central has improved ⅜; Panama, ½; Toledo, ⅞; Rock Island, ½; Galena and Chicago, 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1½; Hudson River, ⅜. Money extremely abundant on call, at 3@4 ℘ cent. First-class paper, at 3@5. Exchanges—Rates are higher; transactions moderate. Sterling, chief sales, at 109¾; Francs, 5 12¼@5 11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

Per Africa.] New-York, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

Since the issue of our last report of 6th inst., there has been no material change in the aspect of the Stock Market. Business has been on a rather larger scale, particularly in Railroad Shares, to which the speculative movement is at present mostly restricted, while the demand for investment falls principally upon State Stocks and other reliable productive securities. The purchases are almost entirely on domestic account; the foreign orders having for some time been unimportant. Our present quotations show, in most cases, an improvement, which is sustained at the close, although, for the last two days, the market has been less animated. In the Money Market the tendency is towards greater abundance. The supply on call is considerably in excess of the demand, which, in consequence of the dullness of business, is extremely limited, and large amounts remain unemployed from the impossibility of placing them satisfactorily at any rate of interest. The advance in Foreign Exchanges has led to increased shipments of gold to Europe. For State Stocks the market has been moderately active, with an upward tendency of prices. City and County Bonds are without activity, but prices for those of a favorite description have an improving tendency. For other classes there is scarcely any demand. In Railroad bonds the business of the fortnight has been small, and the course of the market irregular. In Railroad shares there has been a decided increase of activity, with a general upward movement in prices. The advance upon our last quotations is 2 ℘ cent. in New-York Central, ¾ in Erie, 3 in Cleveland and Toledo, 1 in Chicago and Rock Island, 3 in Galena and Chicago, 6 in Michigan Central, and 3 in Panama. In Illinois Central there is a decline of 3½ ℘ cent. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies have declared semi-annual dividends of 5 ℘ cent. each, payable in cash. For money the rate on call is 3@4 ℘ cent. First-class paper is scarce, and can be readily discounted at 4@6 ℘ cent. The bank returns for the fortnight show a decrease in loans of $491,641, and an increase in specie of $1,181,578. The exports of specie amount to $1,200,420, and the receipts of gold from California to $1,401,713. Of foreign exchange the supply continues small, and rates have an upward tendency.

CAMMANN & CO.

London Money Market.

[*By North Star.*]

From the London Times, July 7.

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and have closed at an improvement of a ⅛ ℘ cent. Consols were first quoted 95¼@⅜, at which they remained until towards the afternoon, when there were general symptoms of animation, followed by a rise to 95½@⅝, which was well maintained. For the 5th of August the last price was 95⅝@¾. The receipt of better accounts from the Paris Bourse gave the chief impulse to the market, but confidence was also supported by the circumstance that, although it was the first transfer day in Consols after the shutting for the dividends the sales of stock for the public were very small. Money was consequently abundant, and loans on Government securities were obtainable with ease at from 1½@2 ℘ cent. In the discount market also the supply was ample. Bank Stock left off at 220½@221½; Reduced and New Three ℘ Cents, 95¾@⅞; India Debentures, 99½@¾; India Bonds, 16s.@20s.; and Exchequer bills, (March,) 31s.@34s.; (June,) 18s.@21s premium.

In the foreign exchange this afternoon the rates were generally the same as the last post. About £72,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the bank to-day for exportation. Some arrivals of Russian gold may be expected in the course of a few days. Parcels to the amount of nearly £100,000 are known to be on the way.

The final quotations of the French three ℘ cents on the Paris Bourse this evening, were 68f. 35c. for money, and 68f. 45c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of ⅛.

The accounts from Paris attribute the better tone of the Bourse to a report that was circulated last evening, that the application for the £3,000,000 of railway obligations, the subscription for which was opened yesterday, already exceeded the required amount. It was positively asserted also, that Queen Victoria intends to be present at the naval display at Cherbourg, and that the recent asperities with Austria are all smoothed down.

As regards the pending issue of French railway obligations, it now appears that the step taken by Bank of France amounts to this—stopping the daily sale of bonds, the various railway companies, and inviting a subscription for the whole of the remainder at a fixed price of about £11. This subscription will be open in Paris and the provinces until the 10th inst. The number of bonds to be disposed of is 271,000, paying 5 ℘ cent. interest on £12, or nearly 5½ at the price of emission, and redeemable at £20, by annual drawings spread over nearly 100 years. The total to be raised is thus close upon $3,000,000, and the Bank of France has engaged to supply the railway companies with all the means they may require up to the 1st of July, 1859, so that there will be no further issue of such bonds for a year from the present date.

The bar silver brought by the last West India steamer has been sold at 61⅞d., showing no variation. The small amount of dollars brought on this occasion have been taken at 60½d., which, although the current rate last week, is an advance of ⅜d. on the price obtained in the early part of last month.

Real Estate....Tuesday, July 20.

By order of Court, Mr. Ludlow sold house and lot No. 86 West Fortieth-street, south side, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; lot 25x98.9, a double tenement house, door in the centre, four stories. Bought by H. M. Morrill for $7,610.

Also, by the same, under foreclosure, was sold a house and lot on the north side of Thirteenth-street, 120 feet west of Avenue B; lot 25x103.3. It was formerly used as a lager-bier manufactory, but now considerably out of repair. The street and neighborhood are anything but inviting. Bought by plaintiff in the suit for $4,000.

We doubt, in either of the foregoing cases, if the prices paid are any indication of the actual value of the property.

There was an attempt made, by Mr. Haggerty, we believe, to sell some property at Carmansville. But unless we are better advised that the sales were *bona fide*, we shall not report them.

We are repeatedly asked why we do not report such-and-such sales at the Exchange. Our answer is that we aim to report facts, and never fictions if we know it. We consider that it serves no good purpose to report what are vulgarly called "Peter Funk" sales. It is not our business to pronounce them fictitious sales, but we simply pass them by unnoticed. Should we unwittingly omit to report a *bona fide* sale, the auctioneer or any responsible person interested can easily remedy the matter, by sending to this office the actual facts of the case.

We have also been asked why we report private sales made by some brokers, and not those made by others. We reply that we report all sales, no matter by whom made, that come to our knowledge, if in our judgment they are either useful or interesting to the public.

We can say the same also in regard to new buildings. We report all that come to our knowledge. If any have been omitted, the thing can easily be remedied by the builders, or architects, sending us the facts.

Messrs. Raynor and Blackwell report the sale of two full lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 500 feet east of Fifth-avenue; also, two full lots on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 425 feet east of the same avenue, for $1,400 each.

Mr. Abraham Ackerson, the builder, has bought the lot next on the west adjoining the one recently bought by Mr. Moreau Delano for $8,800, on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway, and near where Mr. Greer, of whom the purchases were made, is himself building. Mr. Ackerson's lot is 22 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, but the price paid is at present under lock and key; probably not far from $8,000. Messrs. Rogers, Delano and Ackerson will not fail to to improve in first-class style. We have already spoken of this location as being one of the best in town.

We hear constant inquiries as to when the Fifth and Eighth avenues are to be opened, graded and finished for the traveling public. Messrs. Mansfield, Lovell and Alfred W. Craven will you please tell us what answer we shall make? What are you doing? What do you intend to do? When, where are these avenues to be made travelable? Or, if these gentlemen cannot answer, perhaps, in relation to the Eighth-avenue, you, Messrs. George Law, Oliver Charlick and John Pettigrew, perhaps you can tell us? How would it affect the interests of your Railroad to have the avenue regulated? Are you not anxious to have it graded? Are you not anxious to lay your rails, and run your cars clear to Harlem? We pause for an answer.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 20.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,282,850
Loans and Discounts	$56,626,000
Specie	8,938,800
Amount due from other Banks	6,028,500
Amount due to other Banks	8,565,500
Deposits	21,462,500
Circulation	6,236,700

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JULY 19, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,213,000	$957,000	$1,762,000	$267,000
North America	3,081,523	720,265	1,881,639	257,835
Farm. & Mech.	3,869,859	1,476,234	3,423,982	401,050
Commercial	1,498,000	353,000	873,000	129,000
Mechanics'	1,682,718	706,443	1,268,786	165,791
N. Liberties	1,354,000	493,000	1,212,000	104,600
Southwark	979,954	221,776	724,029	98,805
Kensington	689,953	220,334	541,346	104,060
P. Township	764,850	136,982	574,799	68,125
Western	1,494,199	296,960	1,095,145	141,355
Man. & Mech.	1,042,372	174,937	556,852	113,934
Commerce	767,752	195,599	593,265	122,555
Girard	1,814,742	277,888	754,821	229,075
Tradesmen's	647,254	178,577	612,760	95,363
Consolidation	486,243	140,256	357,862	76,780
City	729,737	164,990	394,108	81,985
Commonwealth	397,717	154,385	311,137	92,335
July 19	$24,555,873	$6,868,596	$16,937,531	$2,548,948
July 12	$23,783,792	$6,399,754	$15,898,464	$2,422,311

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 20—6 P. M.

Flour, in moderate demand to-day, and no change to notice in rates; sales 750 bbls, at $3 for Sour; and $3 75 for good Superfine; $4@$4 25 for good to choice Extras; $4 50@$4 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in pretty good demand, and market firm; sales 35,000 bushels, at 70c.@74c. for unsound Milwaukee Club; 77c. for sound ditto.; 90c. for red Winter; $1 for White, and 75c. for sound Chicago Spring; market closing firm. Corn in good demand and market firm; sales 68,000 bushels, at 49c.@50c. for unsound; 60c.@61½c. for sound. Oats in good request and market firmer; sales 25,000 bushels, at 36½c. for unsound; and 38c. for sound. Rye steady at 58c. Whisky quiet; sales 150 bbls., at 21½c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Receipts*—Flour, 2,390 bbls.; Wheat, 17,922 bushels; Corn, 80,802 bushels; Oats, 7,529 bushels. *Canal Exports*—Flour, 1,631 bbls.; Wheat, 49,811 bushels; Corn, 19,143 bushels; Oats, 9,730 bushels.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 20—6 P. M.

Flour in better demand, chiefly for Montreal; sales 2,500 bbls. at $3 62½@$3 65 for Straight State. Wheat better, and in good demand for shipping parcels, while lower grades, which are mostly unsound, are in less demand. Sales 35,000 bushels at $1 05 for White Canadian; $1 02 for White Michigan; 81c. for Milwaukee Club. Corn firm for sound, which is scarce; sales 2,000 bushels very choice Illinois at 67c. Rye steady; sales 2,100 bushels Canadian at 60½c. Oats firm; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio at 40c. Freights firmer. Wheat 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—23,000 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 500 bushels Corn. Shipped to Montreal 2,100 bbls. Flour.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 20.

Flour slow; sales at $4@$4 30 for extra. Whisky 20½c. Mess Pork held at $16, and $15 50 offered.

Chicago, Tuesday, July 20.

Flour dull. Wheat active and advanced 2c. Corn active and advanced 3c.; sales at 50½c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—3,300 bbls. Flour. *Shipments to Oswego*—17,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—1,800 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 20.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,300 bales at stiffer but not quotably higher prices. The sales of the last three days add up 2,300 bales, and the receipts 1,650. Sugar buoyant, and advanced ⅛c. Sales at 8¼c. Flour advanced 12½c. Lard advanced ¼c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool easier.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 20.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,800 bales at 13½c. for Middling. The market closed at an advance of ⅛c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 20.

Flour firm, at $4 37½@$4 50. Wheat dull. Old Red, $1 05; White $1 10@$1 20. Corn steady. Whisky steady at 25½c.@26c. Provisions firm.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s 89½; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 43¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
FOR EUROPE.			
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 21
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July 23
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
FROM EUROPE			
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—E Padelford. Jr., Wm. R Symons, S. B. Hawley, T. Addis Richards and lady, Dr. J. R Boon and lady, W. H. C. Price and lady, Miss E. Elliott, Miss M. Tupper, Mde. Longchampe, Mrs. B. S. Newcom, Mrs. Vanarx and child, J. J. Clapp, C. D. Stewart, H. B. Clapp, Miss Verstille, Miss M. A. Clark, Miss E. C. Sturtevant, Miss C. M. Sturtevant, Mrs. Wood and 3 children, Mrs. Powell, Miss Evans, Miss Kerwin, Miss M. J. O'Connor, Mrs. Yonge, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Young, Miss Smith, Mrs. Morrow, Jno Morrow, Mr. Anderson, lady and servant, A. K. Andrews, W. W. Boyd, A. Smith and lady, C. G. Whittaker, John Bowen, Jas. H. Lober, S. W. Maynard, Mrs. Terrill, E. G. Dawson and lady, child and servant, P. H Kelly, J. C. Ayres, H. S Ferry, Geo. T. Barnes, Wm. Edmonds, Robt. R. West, H. H. Chambers, W. J. Bibb, C. H. Austin, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Gilman, Mrs. E. McCarthy, Mrs. Maher and child, Mrs. J. R. Clapp, T. C. Mitchell, John M. Skill, John Scudder and lady, Henry Scudder, Miss M. E. Scudder, J. P. Collins, John Smith, Wm. Habersham, A. McIver, C. A. Hall, E. B. Holmes, W. A. Jaudon, W. N. Hutchings, B. B. Fountain, J. T. Flewellen, Miss Waring, Miss Johnston, Mrs. D. Shute, Miss Alston, S. Breck Parkman, J. F. Waring, Mrs. Combs, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Mongin, Miss S. Lamar, L. Lamar, R. L. Wood, T. W. Baker, Mr. Bereff, S. T. Coleman, J. F. Ross, G. W. Ross and lady, P. H. P. Pepper, lady and 4 children, D. D. Spencer, lady and child, Miss S. Roder, G. W. Millington, Miss A. Greenwood, P. B. Brokaw, D. E. Hull, A. L. Bull, John G. Symons, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Ludlow, A. Binninger, J. Emanuel, E. Feuchtwanger, E. Sherman, Thos. Scott and lady, Geo. Hoover, D. S. Little, D. L. St. John, W. H. Wheeler, E. C. Ramser, Calvin Fay, J. McCaskill, L. M. Felton, Dr. J. A. Winkler, G. T. Robb, H. W. Coddingham, E. J. Smith, Chas. H. Holden, S. Dean, G. A. Luce, J. B. Ripley, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Herman Sharp, P. Gordon, Mrs. M. Kendare, Miss Ellen Poole, H. W. Hellister and lady, W. G. Woodie, Capt. J. N. Ward and lady, child and servant, D. S. Latourette, Mrs. J. N. Ward, H. Britton, B. S. Field, Miss R. S. Field, Miss A. E. Field, Mrs. Haynie and 3 children, Miss E. Sewell, J. D. Haynie, L. B. Adams, J. D. Fogerty, C. Randall, Mrs. A. W. Tripp and child, C. A. Williams, A. C. Kuke, C. S. Flagg, James Wilson, William Ferry, Mrs. Cordell, Mrs. Melville, Miss Gay, E. S. Wells, Mrs. S. Logmone, Mrs. G. Bradley, Mr. G. Bradley, G. Harding and lady, J. Bar and lady, T. Reynolds and lady, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Barocastle, Mr. Wadly, and lady, and 40 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, from Charleston—Mrs. A. J. Kellogg, Master Kellogg, Mrs. N. Lewith, Wm. Davis, John Clark, lady and 2 children, John L. Ripley, John Clark, Richard Oakley, Thomas Hewitt, James Irvin, P. M. Council and child, Miss C. Herbert, John Phillips, H. Brown, M. Maguire, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship North Star, from Havre—Mrs. Col. Magruder, Miss Magruder and brother, Alphonse Couche, Mme. Decroissey, H. Whittel, Mme. Giuihon, Mr. Vermersch, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlan, John McKewen, Capt. F. W. Thrane, R. Dudgeon, Mrs. and Miss Heywood, Mrs. Usterman and child, A. Friedman, and 26 in forward cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon sets..... 0 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island. 4 31 | Hell Gate..... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 20

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B Cromwell & Co.

Ships Calliope, Goodwin, St. Stephen's, J. O. Baker & Co.; Harvest, Loring, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; Endymion, Ballett, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Cuba, Bering, Frankfort, Oelrichs & Co.; Terra Nova, (Norw.,) Olsen, Shediac, Funck & Meinke.

Brigs Cuba, Wallace, Millbridge, Thompson & Hunter; Storm King, Perry, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.; A. Dunbar, Buck, Galveston, G. A. Ferris; H. Means, Herrick, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; Wenonah, Dow, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; C. B. Allen, Wass, Philadelphia, master.

Schooners Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; Rover, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., Johnson & Arnold; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolff; Maryland, Carthcart, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Crystal Palace, Leighton, St John's, N. F., Post & Small; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, C. A. De Wolfe.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Havre, via Southampton 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. Arrived at the Battery at 10 A. M.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 8 P. M., exchanged signals with steamships State of Georgia and Nashville; 10:55 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama. On Monday, 2½ P. M., exchanged signals with a bark showing a red signal with F. in a white centre.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B Cromwell & Co. On the 18th, at 9 P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; at 11 P. M., exchanged signals with steamships Alabama and Huntsville, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Albany, Kenney, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre June 18, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 4, lat. 45 16, lon. 41 44, passed a six-topsail ship, bd. E—made out her name to be George Wright. July 7, lat. 43 57, lon. 49 30, came up with and passed ship Alexandrine, of Bath, from Liverpool for New-York. July 17, lat. 40 26, lon. 69 33, spoke ship Wm. Rathbone, 33 ds. from Liverpool for New-York. July 18, lat. 40 15, lon. 70 40, exchanged signals with a steamer having white moulding outside, with white paddle boxes and red funnel.

Ship Northland, (of Hallowell,) Flitner, Sunderland May 30, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. Has had a pilot on board 7 ds.

Ship Armorial, (of Bath,) Gilmore, Havana July 6, with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Franklin, (Br.,) Cox, Bathurst, N. B., 14 ds., with grindstones to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Larrabee, Ponce, P. R., July 16, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro', Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. F. Merwin, Avery, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to W. Titus.

Schr. Ann Eliza, (Br.,) O'Brien, Hillsboro', N. B., via Lubec, Me., 12 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. A. S. Dyer, Rogers, Eastport 12 ds., with lath and lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Springbok, Lord, Calais 10 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Howes, Dennis, with fish.

Schr. Sea Witch, Wheeler, Warren, R. I., for Rondout.

BELOW—1 bark, in the eastern offing, at sunset.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall. Ships Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool; Lucy Thompson, Pendleton do.; Napier, Kennedy, Hong Kong; Australia, (Pruss.,) Gottschalk, Miramichi; City of New-York, Slater, St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, July 20—Arr. bark Mary Morton, from New-York; brig Johanna, (Brem.,) from Rio, with 3,500 bags coffee; brig James Brown, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Bolt—ship, Loring, 29 days from New-Orleans for Cronstadt, June 30, lat. 44 20, lon. 49 50.

Troy—ship, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Havre, July 13, lat. 33 04, lon. 75 10.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTH STAR.]

At Havre, July 6, ships Alfred Storer, Brown, for New-York July 10; Currituck, Knowles do.; Hemisphere, Taylor, do. 29th; J. H. Ryerson, Furber, do. 10th; Othello, Greenough, do. 30th; Nuremberg, Schneider, for New-Orleans July 6; Mulhouse, Wilner, do. July 20; Heidelberg, do. 28th; Felicia, for do.—sld., July 6; Minnesota, Derhon, for do. July 30; R. L. R. Gilchrist, Hewes—"burned;" Zurich, Jay, for New-York, unc.; Ann Washburn, Merryman, for Boston, do.; Johannisberg, for New-Orleans, do.; Roscius, Cook, do.; Herald, Crowell, do.

Arr. at Liverpool, July 5, Kalamazoo, Taylor, Charleston; Nonpareil, Green, New-York; Pelican State, Moore, and Achilles, Nordenholdt, New Orleans; Mayflower, Hoyt, Apalachicola; Silas Greenman, ——, New-York; Mont Blanc, Oxnard, and Arno, Deering, New-Orleans; Chieftain, Chicago; 3d, Antarctic, Stouffer, New-York; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, New-Orleans; Robt. Kelly, Barstow, do.; 4th, Isaac Wright, Marshall, New-York; Switzerland, Dearborn, do.; Saratoga, Trask, New-York; Asia, (s.,) New York.

Cld. 2d, Metropolis, Foster, and Windemeyer, Smith, New-Orleans; E. Norris, Follansbee, New-York.

Sld. 2d, Ocean Belle, Killram, Philadelphia; Sylvanus, Blanchard, New-York; Morning Light, Gillies, Melbourne; Underwriter, Roberts, and Australia, Roberts, New-York.

From the London Shipping Gazette, July 6.

Sld. from Glasgow, 5th, E. F. Chas. Hall, Boston.

Arr. at Gravesend, 6th, Champlain, Wyman, Trinidad.

Sld., 6th, Exchange, Potter, Boston.

Arr. at Trieste, 28th ult, Speedwell, Howes, Santiago, Cuba.

Arr. at Cronstadt, 28th, American Union, Otis, Mobile; Tennessee, Nichols, New Orleans; Josiah Quincy, Sprague do.; Star of Hope, Norfolk and Cadiz.

Sld. from Hamburg, 3d, Howard, Brush, New-York.

Sld. from Flushing, 4th, Constitution, Lunt, New-York.

Sld. from Brouwershaven, 4th, Columbia, Semphe, New-York.

Sld. from Newport, 4th, Moro Castle, Reed, New-York.

Newcastle, 5th, ent. outward, Pilot Fish, Hoyt, Boston.

Ent. inward at London, 5th, Herald of Morning, Lathrop, Patos, Mexico.

Cld. 5th, Heddie, Brown, Newport, Cape de Verdes, and New-York.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 5.

Deal, 5th, came down and anchored, Manitou, Honeywell, for New-York.

Arr. at Gravesend, 4th, Wm. Mason, Gardner, Wilmington.

Arr. at Campeltown, 2d, Alva, Crawford, from Glasgow, to load cargo from warehouse, of the wrecked Am. bark Cahussac from New-York.

Shields, 4th—Two Am. barks, one reported to be the Uncle Joe, from London, and the other from Havre, have just come into the harbor.

Off Ryde, 4th, Almira, Coombs, from Cuba for Hamburg.

Off the Start, June 29, Mary Glover, Chase, from City Point, Va., and Josephine, Zeilein, New-York for Antwerp.

Arr. at Calcutta, May 21, Clarissa Currie, Cutting, Buntin, Boston.

Cld. at Calcutta, May 19, Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Mauritius. 21st, Calliope, Simons, do.; Cincinnatus, Doane, London.

Arr. at Akjab, May 11, W. A. Platennis, Bennett, Mauritius. Sld., 6th, Mystery, Mathews, Singapore.

Arr. at Gibraltar, June 20, Endymion, Pearson, Alicante, and cld. for Shields; Star King, Hoet, Boston, and cld. for Alexandria; Abeona, Smith, Alicante, and cld. for Mazagan. Cld., 24th, Emily Taylor, Taylor, New-York.

Arr. at Cadiz, 19th, Fredonia, Lord, New-York; Tahita, Davis, Boston; Haidee, Tucker, Newfoundland.

Arr. at Cronstadt, 26th, Surprise, Whitmore Cardiff.

Arr. at Antwerp, 2d, Josephine, Zeilein, New York.

Sld., 3d, Constitution, Lunt, New-York.

Sld from La Rochelle, 27th, John Richards, Churchill, New-York.

Arr. at Hamburg, 1st, Humboldt, Paulsen, New-York.

Sld. 2d, John Ferdmann, Dseckmann, New-York.

Sld. from Havre, 3d, Galena, Leavitt, New-York; Houston, Share, do.; Therese, Wallace, Sunderland and United States; Amelia, Drummond, Sunderland.

Arr. at Queenstown 2d, B. F. Martin, French, Cardenas.

Off port, 2d, Canton, Pettingill, Savannah; Clara (of New-York,) from Callao.

Newcastle, 3d, entered outward, Norval, Treffy, New-Bedford.

Arr. at Bristol, 3d, G. W. Horton, Ulmer, New-York; Ellen Givillian, Flervillin, New-York.

Passed Pill (Bristol) 4th, G. W. Horton, Perran, New-York.

Deal 3d, came down and proceeded, Victoria, Chapman, London, for New-York.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 3.

London, July 2.—Entered outward, Rover's Bride, Rhodes, Boston. Cleared, Manitou, Honywell, New-York. Cleared at New-Castle, 2d, Emma, Chisholm, New-Haven. Cleared at Havre, June 30, E Bulkley, Ross, United States or Cardiff.

Paimbœuf, June 30, in the Roads, Courier de Marseilles, Bareau, Charleston. Sld. from Marseilles June 30, Two Boys, Cooper, New-York. Arr. at Antwerp, 2d, Mary Glover, Chase, Richmond. Arr. at Flushing 2d, Josephine, Zeillen, New-York; Fanny Lincoln, Parsons, Davies. Sld. from Amsterdam June 30, Amicitia, Wygers, N. York. Arr. at Bremerhaven June 28, Carl Ludwing, New-Orleans. Arr. at Dalaro June 25, Flying Cloud, Barnes, Cowes; Simons Bay, C. G. H., May 11, Golden West, Hurwen, N. York.

Table Bay, C. G. H., May 11—Am. bark Arabia, Wallis, which went ashore on the 10th is a total wreck. She was from Zanzibar for the United States.

Glasgow 2d—arr. Lucy Frances, Jones, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.